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# THE TRAIL

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*Published at Edmonton*



# THE TRAIL

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*Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta*

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## Beginning

The Trail, with this number, makes its initial bow or debut to its readers, the members of the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta, and to all the friends of the Alma Mater into whose hands a copy may, from time to time come. It is commended to your kind perusal and in the hope that its purpose may secure your interest and that in whatever degree it may achieve that purpose you may have a very large share.

## Suggestive Name

Doubtless, remembering the poet's expression in reference to the rose, this little publication would go as well by any other name. But lacking a better name, if better could be desired, we call it The Trail and with some degree of justification and pride. Has it not a historic ring about it? Pioneering is the thought. In the early days the trail served as a link that bound heart to heart, home to home and settlement to settlement throughout this and other provinces of the West when other means of communication were denied, and there is some such hope that The Trail will fill a long-felt want as our graduates go out from college halls and scatter far and wide in Alberta, in the other provinces and in lands across the seas.

## The "Appian Way"

We must not be considered too ambitious, if referring to ancient history, we recall the uses of the great trails or highways of the past and have a faint hope that The Trail may in some measure develop into an Appian Way and to stand in some degree as it did for safety of life and property, for peace and tranquility, for friendship and affection, and for all the rich associations of mind and heart—associations which we have developed in the institution of learning of which we may be justly proud.



### A Link to Bind

Julius Caesar, "in the long ago," conceived the brilliant idea of binding all the Roman provinces together by a system of "trails" or roads, and with the true instincts of a statesman he set his soldiers to work to build a highway through France on into Italy towards the Imperial City. Along these there passed emperors, triumphal processions and rich merchants bearing costly oriental treasures. By this system of trails towns and cities were united, peace followed turmoil, and danger gave place to security. With that same purpose would we work and endeavor in these pages to keep our graduates in touch with the University from which imperial thought and inspiration may come and to let them know of the safety and progress of their fellows at work in the world.

### Friendly Associations

Should the name "The Trail" need further justification, it may be said that it has sacred association with the home and domestic affections. Travellers in the Orient say that every home there is set back from the street and that the pathway from the gate to the door is one which the householder makes strangely beautiful by fragrant shrubs, climbing vines, palms and oleanders. In this embowered and perfumed pathway the evening meal is served, there the neighbors gather to enjoy converse in the long oriental twilight, there the lover and the maid meet to linger long, there the children love to play their games and find a joyous paradise. May The Trail, therefore, with its hallowed associations prove to be a thing in which all our graduates may find delight and enjoyment as well as satisfaction in knowing where their fellows are and what they are doing.

### Communication Lines

The Trail may be made a valuable means of communication between the University and the alumnus as well as to keep the members of the alumni in touch with one another. To be informed of the rapid strides the University is making, that that information may be infused into the lives of the people as a boost for the institution, will be the first thought of the graduate. And the University is always delighted to know the achieve-

ments of the graduates. With this in mind, we publish in this issue short articles on various phases of university life, activity and work, and also as far as possible tell what the grads are doing and where they are located.

### **Co-operation Asked**

The task of publishing The Trail was not undertaken lightly but in the spirit that tremendous obligations were being assumed and the publication committee feel that its success, or indeed its failure, must not depend on them alone. If the publication is to accomplish its purpose and fill its niche it must have the hearty support and loyal co-operation of every member of the alumni. Ideas count these days. Graduates who have these rarities are invited to send them to the editor for publication, these to be clothed in as many or rather in as low words as will convey the essential meaning.

### **I Subscribe**

In the struggle for existence against the H.C.L. men are hard pressed at times. That we fully admit. If you cannot afford two dollars for The Trail do not forego your dinner for one day or cut out the weed or deny yourself the pictures or the dance or anything like that in order to send in your subscription. But if it won't pinch too hard, just fill in the form provided in another place in this issue, enclose the two spot and send both to the treasurer.

### **Information Bureau**

Information about the whereabouts of the graduates, it may be said here, has been secured by Miss Agnes Wilson, who has charge of records at the University. A limited number have been heard from by her. That the record may be completed, graduates are asked to send to her the particulars of their career since graduation. A form for this purpose is provided on another page of this issue. For out-of-town graduates this is the only means the University and the alumni will have of keeping the records up-to-date, so kindly comply with this request.

## *A Message of Goodwill from the President*

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It is with special feelings of good will that I set myself the task of writing a few words of welcome to the "Trail," the new publication of the Alumni Association.

The very suggestion of such a periodical makes me realize that we have grown to be an institution which must be reckoned with in the country. It seems but a few years ago that we held our first Convocation and graduated our first class. Yet, in spite of the five intervening years of war, the Alumni Association has grown sufficiently to warrant such an undertaking as the publication of a journal controlled exclusively by its members. I sincerely hope that it may become a medium of sound and wholesome opinion upon all matters upon which its editors undertake to pass judgment. May I be permitted, therefore, not only as a wellwisher but as one deeply interested in the venture, to say a few words as to what purpose I think such a periodical may serve and how it may function.

In the first place, it should mean much to the graduates of the University as a means of keeping them in touch with each other and with each others activities. All the older Canadian Universities have been faced with great difficulty in their efforts to keep in touch with their graduates. Many methods have been devised for the purpose, often too late in their application to accomplish the object desired, so far as past graduates were concerned. It is much more difficult for the individual graduate to know of the accomplishments and work of his fellow graduates than it is for the University, unless some special means exist to make it possible. A well conducted periodical, giving special attention to the whereabouts and doings of the graduates of the University, is perhaps, the only effective means available. If the "Trail" can be made a medium for the promotion among our graduates of a sense of intellectual kinship and of fellowship of effort in the solution of the pressing problems of our Province and Country, then it will perform a useful function indeed.



In the second place, it should be a medium for the expression of a cultivated opinion upon all questions which make their appeal to educated men. There are many problems which a new country faces upon which it is difficult to secure an educated judgment because of lack of experience in handling complicated subjects on the part of the public. The graduates of our University are expected because of their training to give assistance and guidance under such circumstances. It is because of this confidence founded upon experience that our Provincial Universities are so generously supported. In a very special sense expressions of opinion on matters of public interest through a publication of the Alumni Association should represent the University ideal. Our University is very young as Universities go, and perhaps has not yet made a tradition for any special point of view on matters other than educational—but the time will come when our graduates will be filling the most important posts in the country and they will become the exponents of the point of view of life for which the University stands. From the moment the first number of the "Trail" appears the attitude of the graduates and the type of instruction and training given in the University will be judged by readers on the basis of opinions expressed and policies advocated. If judgments are ill thought out and half-formed opinions are presented, or if prejudice is seen to take the place of reasoned facts, it will be said and truthfully said that either the University training has been insufficient and inaccurate or that high ideals of life and thought have not a home amongst us.

A periodical which can demonstrate that the graduates of the University are high minded in principle, accurate in thought and unprejudiced in judgment will do much to pave the way for that larger place in public affairs which certainly will come to them in the future by inspiring the minds of thoughtful people with confidence.

In the third place, if conducted along the lines suggested above, the "Trail" can be a great help to the University itself. As stated above the public will have confidence in the University just in proportion as its product—its graduates—give ground for confidence. It should therefore become a place for reasonable and wholesome criticism of the activities of the University. Make such criticism destructive only as there is a necessity for elimination of what is unwholesome but constructive always in the direction of increasing the usefulness of the University and a most

useful function will be thus performed. Let the aim be to make the spirit of the University more vital, not to make the solution of its problems more difficult. It is the spirit that counts. The University will expect and welcome thoughtful criticism and will be helped thereby so long as bitterness and personal feeling are absent.

I referred above to the University ideal which your publication should represent. You may very well ask me what I mean by the University ideal! Let me put the matter in another way. Last year, we had in the University almost every shade of religious opinion, including Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran, Hebrew, Congregational, Unitarian, Latter Day Saints, Christian Science, etc., with a number saying they had no religion at all. In addition, we had representatives of almost every nation and climate. They came to us from every province in Canada; from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; from Newfoundland and India; from twenty-seven states of the United States, beginning with four from Maine and ending with six from California; from Central and Eastern Europe a sprinkling representing Russia, Austria, Galicia, Sweden, Ukraine, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Roumania, Switzerland, and Turkey; from Ceylon and China, one each. Now, if it is possible to impress upon a student body of such diversity something that they may possess in common, or sufficiently in common to be suggestive of a special quality of mind which expresses itself in conduct and thought, that something would surely represent a vital quality which had its home in the University, a University ideal, a University spirit.

Have we such a quality? I would not dare do more than hope that we are on the way to having it, that it will ultimately come to us. It will be an elusive thing, hard to define. Its qualities will be complex. Perhaps, in the words of our distinguished Professor of Philosophy, it may be a complex. Already I hope it is suggestive of many qualities, of a high sense of honour, of a belief in service, of such confidence and good-will as to be apparent in conduct; of a love of truth that is invincible, and finally of opinions held with a high sense of responsibility. Whether all this is to remain a dream or become a reality, depends no doubt largely upon us within the University, but ultimately upon the Graduates. The "Trail" can do much to foster and promote such a conception by standing for sanity of judgment; honesty in conduct and unselfishness in service.

I pray for it a successful career.

H. M. TORY.

## *An Appreciation of F. G. Bowers*

By Dean Kerr

The whole community, both of the University and the city, has been saddened by the death of Frank Gresty Bowers, Librarian of the University of Alberta. Though Mr. Bowers had never been rugged and had been seriously ailing for some months, nevertheless his death, sudden in the end, came as a distinct shock to his many friends—and he was a man who had many and devoted friends.

He was born in 1863 in the ancient city of Chester, England. The Bowers were an old family in Chester, his great-grandfather having in his day been mayor of the town and his father a leading merchant and alderman. He was educated at the King's School and proceeded in due course thence to Worcester College, Oxford. His literary tastes asserting themselves, he went on graduation as Master to the well-known Kingswood School at Bath, where he taught for some eight years. Later he accepted the headmastership at Nassau, Bahama Islands, of a school which like that at Bath was under the control of the English Wesleyans of whom the Bowers family had long been influential supporters.

The climate not agreeing with him, he removed to Canada, and for a time was connected with the Church School at Toronto. In 1902 he married Miss Nance Gunn of Hamilton, who with two daughters, Margaret and Katherine, survive him. He continued to reside in Toronto till 1907, when he came west to accept a post in the Attorney-General's Department of the newly organized Province of Alberta. Finally in 1912, known as a book lover and himself in possession of extensive private library, he was appointed University Librarian, a position he still held at the time of his death.

Mr. Bowers will be sadly missed by the University circle. He was a man with a highly cultivated taste in literature and art, of unusually wide reading and marked individuality. He was very proud of the Library over which he presided, and nurtured its growth with loving care. A loyal Britisher, the war affected him deeply and organizations such as the Red Cross



and the Soldiers' Comforts Club had no more generous nor practical supporter than Mr. Bowers. Subject to indifferent health, he pluckily kept on his way. He had a fine gift of companionship, and the thought of the vacant chair by his hospitable fire-side will cause for long days to come a pang in many a heart to which his loyal friendship was a treasured possession.

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## *The New Medical Building*

The building now being erected for the Medical Department of the University of Alberta will practically double the available teaching space of the University. Although known as the Medical Building, it includes the whole department of Chemistry. The inclusion of Chemistry with the Medical Department, though perhaps not generally adopted, has been considered advisable because the technical equipment required involving continuous use of water, gas, and electrical apparatus put these departments in one class so far as that type of equipment is concerned. Further, the multiplication of separate buildings in the climate of Northern Alberta tends to complicate and make more expensive the problems of heating and other services. The Department of Chemistry then will occupy the ground floor, first floor and second floor at the west end of the building.

The more strictly Medical Departments provided for are as follows, commencing from the top of the building and proceeding downwards: On the third floor at the west end is Biochemistry, the rest of the third floor being occupied by Anatomy, including Histology. On the second floor Physiology and Pharmacology; on the first floor Bacteriology, Pathology and Hygiene; on the ground floor Dentistry and the Provincial Public Health Laboratory.

Each of the departments has class rooms for lectures and besides this there are provided two large lecture theatres with steeply graded seats capable of accommodating two hundred students in each. These lecture theatres have entrances on two floors so that students may enter on the level of the highest tier of seats or at the lowest, and there are two entrances at each level. Preparation rooms communicate with these theatres on each side so that apparatus may be carried directly from them to the lecturer's desk. Ample top lighting is provided in

each case. In rear of the lecturer's desks are four large blackboards hung on balance weights so that a lecturer may have his blackboard notes preserved for a second period and still leave three blackboards wholly available for other lecturers. These lecture theatres form the large circular projections which are prominent features in the front of the building.

In the Anatomy Department the Gross Anatomy, or Dissecting Laboratory, is a large open room 46 by 43 feet with roof and side lighting and ample space for twelve dissecting tables, the number of which might be increased to fifteen without overcrowding.

The main Histology Laboratory is divided into two rooms with a room for the technician between them. A room is provided as an Anatomy Museum which is intended to house a small collection only as it is contemplated that a future wing in rear of the building will, at a later date, provide more extensive space for this purpose.

The Biochemistry Department also on the top floor, but at the west end, is provided with junior and senior laboratories, Preparation room, Calorimete room, Balance Room, Dark room, Class room and Research laboratory. A small Animal roo is also provided for temporary accommodation of animals while under observation.

Physiology and Pharmacology on the second floor have their General and Advanced Laboratories, Preparation Room, Electrocardiograph Room, one ordinary class room, besides a class room with theatre seating and special lighting over an operation table.

The General Laboratory of the Bacteriological and Pathological Departments in the east wing of the first floor is 46 by 43 feet, without subdivisions. In this case again space has been provided for a small collection of pathological specimens and as in the case of Anatomy, it is hoped to provide more extensive and more specialized accommodation in a future wing. This department has, like the others, its own class room, preparation room and a dark room. Hygiene has two large rooms nearer the centre of the building and the rooms corresponding with these on the ground floor are occupied by the Dentistry Department.

The Public Health Department of the Province of Alberta is placed at the east end of the ground floor, has a separate entrance and can be entirely isolated from the rest of the building. Besides the general office and offices for the heads of the departments there is a library for statistical collections, a general laboratory, sterilizing laboratory, clinical laboratory, section cutting room, store room for supplies and dark room.

The Chemistry Department comprises five large laboratories, two junior and three senior, each communicating directly with its own balance room. There are two Nitrogen Rooms on the second floor, besides a large Nitrogen and Combustion Room on the ground floor. There are also three Class Rooms, Research and Lecturers' Laboratories, Preparation Rooms, Grinding Room, Work Shop, Apparatus Store, Dark Room and Accumulator Room. A special Physical Chemistry laboratory is placed in the north end of the west wing on the ground floor.

Besides the above-mentioned rooms the departments are provided with offices for professors and assistants, store rooms and other minor requirements. Locker rooms and toilet rooms for the students are placed on the ground floor. Here also is the women students' common room and women's lunch room.

The main entrance is in the centre of the south front, the entrance hall being a spacious room having its walls all lined with Terra Cotta as in the case of the Arts Building. Three arches on the north side of the entrance hall communicate with the main corridor more than one hundred yards in length. Directly opposite the entrance hall is the students' common room. Above the entrance hall is the students' reading room, which it is expected will be of ample size to accommodate the University's collection of books on medical subjects until such time as further and special accommodation shall be provided in a future wing. A room for meetings of faculty is placed over the students' common room. The Dean's office adjoins the reading room.

In planning the building, capacity for extension has been specially kept in view. There is space on the ground for carrying the east and west wings 100 feet further northwards. It is contemplated that a central wing running northwards will in future be required, as suggested above, for the accommodation of Anatomical Museum on the third floor, Pathological Museum on the second floor, Medical Library on the first and book stores on the ground floor. Towards the east and the west it is pos-



sible to extend the present range of buildings very considerably, and, although this is not a matter that is looked upon as definitely decided, it is possible that the Department of Biology may eventually find a home in a future east wing, whilst that of Physics may be placed on the west.

The system of ventilation employs both mechanical impulsion and extraction. The air from chemistry laboratories and other places likely to become at any time specially objectionable is connected with extraction ducts independent of those of the rest of the building. Fume cupboards constitute another entirely separate system of extraction. The steam for heat is supplied from the main power house of the University.

Building works were commenced near the end of March, 1920, and have since been carried on continuously. The buildings are now roofed in and from an external point of view are practically complete with the exception of the central turret. The walls are mainly faced with brick from Redcliffe with dressings of stone from the Tyndall Mountain quarries. The granite base course is from the west coast. The contractors, Messrs. Thomas, Jamieson, McKenzie, Ltd., have made good progress during a season in which building problems have been peculiarly difficult. The work of internal finishing is now going on. Desks and equipment are being prepared and it is expected that all will be ready for the opening of session of 1921-22. The architects of the building are Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs and G. H. Hyde of Montreal. Cecil S. Burgess, resident architect associate.

—CECIL S. BURGESS.

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## *The Period of Expansion*

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It is impossible in a brief compass to give anything but a condensed and inadequate review of the expansion of the University on its academic side in the new period dating from the close of the Great War.

While the war was going on every effort was made by those responsible for the conduct of the University to forecast the direction of future development and to endeavor

to adapt the institution to the needs of the new conditions in the days to come. Probably this conscious attempt to relate the Provincial University in every vital way possible to the life of the community is the key to the more important of the new activities of the past year or two.

Though the sub-faculty of Dentistry was authorized in 1917, teaching did not begin till the Armistice

year. For the present, as in the case of Medicine, the latter part of the course is completed at either McGill or Toronto, with which institutions satisfactory affiliations have been arranged.

An important step in the development of the Faculty of Medicine was taken in 1920 by the appointment of Dr. A. C. Rankin, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Provincial Laboratory, as Deau of the Faculty. The close connection of our Medical School with the public health machinery of the Province is indicated, for instance, by the fact that Dr. J. J. Ower, head of the Department of Pathology, is also in charge of the pathological work at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton. The beneficent activities of the Provincial Laboratory, administered by Dean Rankin, are steadily expanding and increasing calls for its services are constantly coming in from all parts of Alberta.

A recent munificent gift from the Rockefeller Foundation will enable the Faculty of Medicine to secure, as needed, additional teachers and investigators, men of first rate ability and standing.

With the placing under the control of the University of the Examinations for Registered Nurses and the institution of a graduate course for Public Health Nurses the higher development of nursing education may now be looked forward to with confidence.

In the Faculty of Agriculture the most recent developments are the chairs of Soils and Farm Mechanics and the organization of an experimental station for research work. Reference should also be made to the extraordinary success achieved by this Faculty in the exhibit lately made at the great international competitions at Chicago.

In the Faculty of Arts and Sciences large numbers have enrolled in the new departments of Political Science, Household Econ-

omics and the sub-department of Zoology. Professor MacGibbon's lectures before the Trades and Labour Council of Calgary have been greatly appreciated and have served to link the University with the labour movement. Through the giving of lectures by professors from other departments has been provided for and it is hoped can be put into operation at once.

There is also a forward movement in the Faculty of Applied Science. With the appointment of Professor Pitcher to the chair of Mining Engineering a real beginning is being made towards the solution of the problem presented by Alberta's coals. With the co-operation of the Provincial Government very important research work has been undertaken in respect to the natural resources of the Province. From these investigations results of the most far-reaching significance may in due time be expected. It may be remarked that the examinations for professional engineers, like those of practically all other professions, have also been placed by the Legislature under the jurisdiction of the University Senate.

The activities of the Department of Extension are constantly expanding. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. D. E. Cameron as Assistant Director. An interesting new step and one much appreciated by those in whose interest it was taken, is the Young Farm People's Conference. For a week in June a group of the rural youth of the Province is brought together at this University and given a series of lectures and talks with the object of furnishing these young people who are living in isolated places with a view of current activities and thought.

Finally, during the session of 1919-20 a thorough revision of the curriculum of the University in its various faculties was carried out. While not departing from what the

experience of years had shown to be sound, the Senate sanctioned changes which brought the curriculum into harmony with the results of the most recent thinking in the general field of higher education and also, it is hoped, into closer accord with the special needs of our own province.

Academically, the pioneer period may now be looked upon as past,

and with a desire regardless of class or creed her equipment in men and material at the service of the Province, the University of Alberta looks forward with steadfast confidence to the future. She asks her alumni, who are part and parcel of herself, to support her in her efforts to serve the public.—DEAN KERR.

## *Facts Every Graduate Should Have*

The first session of the University was held in 1907-1908, in Strathcona, in what was then known as the Duggan Street School, now known as the Queen Alexandra School. The total registration for that session was forty-five students. Numbers increased rapidly, until just before the war, they had reached a total of four hundred and thirty-nine. During the war years, as was to be expected, the numbers fell off to three hundred and fifteen. Immediately on the signing of the armistice, the numbers jumped to six hundred and eighteen, while in the session of 1919-1920, the registration went up with a leap of eleven hundred and three. For the session of 1920-1921, the numbers are not quite complete, but will again approach eleven hundred. The first class graduated in May, 1911, and in all, omitting duplicates, three hundred and nineteen candidates have received degrees.

Except for the period of the War, there has been a steady expansion in building and equipment, and a total capital expenditure of about three and one-quarter millions has been made to date, on the site of two hundred and fifty-eight acres overlooking the valley of the North Saskatchewan. The buildings com-

prise a Main Arts Building; three Engineering Buildings (Civil, Mining, nearing completion; two Power Houses; three Residential Halls, each accommodating about one hundred and forty students; two large Barns and stables; Lecture Halls for the work in Agriculture; a House for the Farm Manager; and ten Residences on the Campus for the President and members of the Faculty.

At the present time, of the three hundred and nineteen who have received degrees, there are one hundred and fifty-eight of whom the University has no definite record as to the work which is, at present, engaging their attention. Of the rest, it may be interesting to note that the vocations followed are somewhat like this: Sixty-two are engaged in the profession of teaching, thirty-three in Law, twenty-six are doing Post Graduate work, thirteen (ladies) are housewives, ten are in the ministerial profession seven are filling clerical posts, two are engaged in Library work, two are in the Civil Service, one is engaged in Newspaper work, one is practising Medicine, one is doing Y.W.C.A. work, and two are deceased.—CECIL E. RACE.

# DO YOU LIKE THE IDEA OF AN ALUMNI MAGAZINE?

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It has cost a lot of money to print this number and unless you support the Association by sending in your fees to J. D. O. Mothersill, Treasurer at 900 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton we may not be able to print another.

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**DON'T FORGET OLD VARSITY**

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**OBEY THAT IMPULSE AND MAIL YOUR  
FEES WITH YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS  
TODAY**



## *Athletics Coming on Strong*

The season of 1920-21 has been one of great activity in the sporting line at Varsity, and the green and gold garbed athletes are gradually assuming the position of leaders in the world of sport.

The good old days when Varsity copped the provincial rugby championship have not yet returned, but at that the University squad made a name for itself on the gridiron last fall and the opposing team always knew that they were in a battle till the last minute of play. Fumbling played a great part in losing hectic struggles with the Eskimos, but when it came to tackling, the Varsity boys had it over their opponents like the proverbial tent, and many Eskimo supporters sighed longingly for the collegian end men, when they were in the provincial title struggle near the end of the season. Members of the alumni will be interested to know that "Mo" Lieberman, the old Varsity quarter in "the good old days," was lined up last season against the alma mater.

The Boxing and Wrestling Club has been revived this term with great success. Louis Scaler is instructing the boys in the use of their hands and has glowing tales to tell of their prowess.

The opening game of hockey between these two clubs resulted in a 6-6 tie after thirty minutes of

overtime had been played and it looks as though the same outfits will fight it out for the championship. Six man hockey was the voguo this year and with Morris in goal, Cleland and Macgregor defence, and Esdale, Trimble and MacKay forwards, Varsity will take some beating.

The inter-faculty hockey league was delayed for a time owing to the burning down of the rink shack and the consequent failure of the lighting apparatus. Nine teams are in this division, which is divided into two schedules, and some interesting games are to be seen any evening. The winners of the two schedules played off for the championship.

A Swimming Club has been organized and men are practising at the Y.M.C.A. It is hoped that Varsity can capture some of the trophies at the Banff meet.

The tennis courts will be ready for use as soon as spring arrives. Four additional courts behind Pembina Hall have helped to relieve the congestion and these courts are gradually getting the name of being the best in the city.

And now, you "old stagers" wherever you may be, keep your eye on the old Varsity and boost her. She's something to be proud of.—KANE.

## *News of the Graduates*

By Agnes K. Wilson

Mr. James Adam, M.A., '15, is at present Associate Professor of Drawing at the University of Alberta.

Miss Helena Barclay, B.A., '15, was formally called to the Alberta Bar in October, 1920. She is the first woman in Alberta to practise law and is with the firm of Barclay & Barclay, Edmonton.

Miss Ethel Anderson, B.A., '12, has recently been appointed to a position on the staff of the H. A. Gray Junior High School, Edmonton.

Mr. Fred J. Batson, B.Sc., '20, reports from Buffalo, N.Y., that he is occupying the position of checker with the Lackawanna Bridge Company.

Miss Gladys Buchanan, B.A., '17, is teaching in the Commercial High School, Edmonton.

Mr. F. C. Casselman, LL.B., '15, since his return to Edmonton from overseas has been practising law with the firm of F. C. Casselman & Co.

Miss Marion Cato, B.Ss., '19, holds a position on the staff of the Norwood School, Edmonton.

Mr. Alfred Denys Cowper, M.Sc., '16, has been appointed assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Alberta.

Mr. L. Y. Cairns, whose marriage to Miss Gladys Williamson of Edmonton took place in the fall of 1920, is practising law with the firm of Wallbridge, Henwood & Co., Edmonton.

Mr. W. Dixon Craig, LL.B., '17, president of the Alumni Association and lecturer in Law, University of Alberta, is practising with the legal firm of Woods, Sherry, Macalister & Craig, Edmonton.

Mr. J. R. Drysdale, B.A., '12, is a barrister-at-law in the firm of Griesbach, O'Connor & Co., Edmonton.

Miss Christina Dyde, B.A., '14, has returned from Dawson City, where she visited her brother, W. Farrell Dyde, and is reading for her M.A. at Queens' University, Kingston, Ontario.

Mr. H. A. Dyde, B.A., '16, Rhodes Scholar, is attending University College, Oxford.

Mr. W. F. Dyde, M.A., '12, is principal of the High School in Dawson City, and Inspector of Education for the Yukon Territory.

Miss Helen Edwards, B.A., '19, is doing clerical work in connection with the Correspondence Courses at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Maxwell Fife, B.Sc., '13, is taking a one year's post-graduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Chester Gainer, LL.B., '15, (nee L. Ruby Clements) is at home, 11142 90th Avenue, Edmonton South.

Mr. W. F. Gillespie, B.A., '14, who completed the requirements for his M.B. degree, Toronto, 1920, is lecturing in Psychology at the University of Alberta and reading for his M.A.

Mr. A. T. Glanville, B.A., '14, is practising law at St. Paul des Metis.

Mr. John S. Glenn, B.A., '14, is registered in Medicine at the University of Alberta.

Miss Margaret Gold, B.A., '18, is on the staff of the Macaulay school and is pursuing graduate work, extra-murally, at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Alan B. Harvey, B.A., '19, Rhodes Scholar, has gone to Balliol College, Oxford, to study law.

Miss M. K. Hollies, B.A., '19, is on the staff of the King Edward Junior High School, Edmonton.

Mr. W. R. Howson, B.A. and LL.B., '15, is a partner in the firm of Parlee, Freeman, MacKay & Howson, Edmonton.

Miss Mildred Hull, B.A., '20, is with the Department of Extension, University of Alberta.

Mr. J. E. Jaffray, B.Sc., '16, holds the post of Inspecting Engineer in the Department of the Interior, Calgary.

Mr. S. R. Laycock, M.A., '16, is head of the Matriculation Department in Alberta College South and Lecturer in Religious Education, Edmonton.

Mr. H. R. Leaver, M.A., '16, is on the staff of Victoria High School, Edmonton.

Miss Beatrice Liesmer, B.A., '16, is on the General office staff of the University of Alberta.

Miss Libbie Lloyd, B.A., '12, is on the office staff of the University of Alberta.

Mr. T. H. Lonsdale, B.A., '18, is Minister of the Methodist Church in Veteran, Alberta.

Mr. Leroy Mattern, M.A., '20, has been granted an Imperial Scholarship at the University of London, England, for a period of two years.

Miss F. S. McCall, B.A., '12, is Principal of Alberta College North.

Mr. G. F. McNally, M.A., '11, is Supervisor of Schools for Alberta and is located in Edmonton.

Sister Bernadette McNamara, M.A., '20, is on the staff of the Separate High School, Edmonton.

Mr. Robert McQueen, M.A., '20, is lecturing in Philosophy at the University of Alberta.

Mr. G. D. Misener, B.A., '12, is principal of the H. A. Gray Junior School, Edmonton, and is doing post graduate work extra-murally at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Roland Michener, B.A., '20, Rhodes Scholar, is attending Oxford University.

Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, M.Sc., '12, holds the post of instructor in Mathematics at the University of Alberta.

Miss J. F. Montgomery, B.A., '14, is Librarian of the Department of Extension in the University of Alberta.

Miss Margaret McAllister, B.A., '16, has removed from Wainwright to Edmonton, where she is doing Junior High School Teaching.

Mrs. Hector Macleod (nee Helen Montgomery), B.A., '14, is residing with her husband at 88 Brattle St., Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Mr. MacLeod, M.Sc., '16, is completing his studies in Electrical Engineering under the Imperial Scholarship Scheme.

Mrs. I. F. Morrison, B.A., '13, (nee Kathleen Lavell) is at home, Assiniboia Hall, University Campus, Edmonton.

Mr. J. D. O. Mothersill, B.A., '16, has returned to Edmonton with his bride, Miss Isobel Lloyd, of Toronto, and is practising law with Woods, Sherry & Co.

Mr. A. Munro, B.A., '14, is teaching in the Strathcona High School, Edmonton, and is taking post-graduate work at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, B.A., '14, editor of "The Trail," is a member of the editorial staff of The Bulletin, and is also reading for his M.A. at the University of Alberta.

Mr. H. G. Nolan, B.A., '14, Rhodes Scholar, is completing his studies in Law at University College, Oxford.

Mr. J. H. Ogilvie, B.A., is practising law with the firm of Griesbach, O'Connor & Co., Edmonton.

Mr. A. E. Ottewell, M.A., '15, is director of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta.

Mr. Harry A. Pearse, B.A., '19, is completing his course in Medicine at McGill University.

Miss Dixie Pelluet, B.A., '19, has returned home from Toronto University, where she took her M.A. in the field of Biology, 1920, and is demonstrating in the Department of Zoology, University of Alberta.

Mr. A. E. Popple, LL.B., '15, is a member of the Civil Service and occupies the position of Legal Adviser to Provincial Police Force of Alberta.

Mr. Alfred Rehwinkel, M.A., is carrying on his ministerial duties in Edmonton.

Mrs. R. J. Russell, B.A., '12, ex-president of the Women's Canadian Club of Edmonton, is at home at 10650 79th Avenue, Edmonton.

Mr. R. B. Sandin, M.A., '19, has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Ross Sheppard, M.A., '14, has been promoted to the position of principal of Strathcona High School, Edmonton.

Mr. S. Bruce Smith, B.A., '19, is a third year student-at-law in the office of Emery, Newell, Ford & Lindsay, of Edmonton.

Miss Mercy B. Summerhayes, B.A., '20, president of the Dramatic Society of the University of Alberta, is attending the Edmonton Normal School and taking post-graduate work extra-murally.

Mr. H. E. Stanton, B.A., '19, is a third year student-at-law in the firm of Short, Cross & Co., of Edmonton.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, B.A., '15, is in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, prior to going to China as a Trade Commissioner. He has written in the December (1920) number of the Canadian Bookman an article on "War Moods and War Poetry in Retrospect".

Miss Grace Stewart, M.A., '20, is doing post-graduate work at the University of Chicago in the field of Geology.

Mr. David Teviotdale, B.A., '20, associate editor of "The Gateway," is taking post-graduate work at the University of Alberta.

Miss Elizabeth Teviotdale, M.A., '20, is studying in France. Her address is: c/o Mme. Schwabb, 188 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris, France.

Miss Gwynethe Tuttle, M.Sc., '17, has been appointed lecturer in the department of Biology, University of Alberta. Miss Tuttle attended the Scientific Conference in England in the summer of 1920.

Mr. George Van Allen, LL.B., '16, is practising law with the firm of Van Allen, Simpson & Co., Edmonton.

Miss Muriel Tregillus, B.A., '20, is assistant registrar at the University of Alberta and is also taking post-graduate work.

Mr. Harry J. Wilson, B.A., '15, is attending Harvard Law School under the Imperial Scholarship Scheme.

Miss Agnes K. Wilson, B.A., '12, secretary to Dean Kerr and recently appointed Recorder.



## *Sparks from the Anvil of the Treasurer*

Miss Bessie Fraser reports that Coleman will be her address until the month of June. June is always a popular month for making a change of address.

The Rev. Jno. Suttill condescended to "hang up his fiddle and his bow" and send us one dollar's worth of regards from Cereal, Alberta.

Walter Draper has gone to Peru. Before departing he gave his sister a power of attorney to pay his annual fee to the Alumni Association. This is to express our appreciation. Peruvian papers please copy.

Rev. Wm. Forshaw writes in from Sibbald, Alta., expressing an earnest hope that the Treasurer is not working any harder than he did in his undergraduate days. If Bill was not such a humorous character we might take this seriously and retire altogether.

Cy. Becker slipped us a dollar from the Hat. Cy. is practising law, not sleight-of-hand. He refers to our collection letter as "an extremely innocent looking little thing." Certainly—that is why he fell for it.

Principal F. S. McCall, of Alberta College North, favoured us with a statement showing a total registration of one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine students representing thirty-five different nationalities. He enumerates the countries in which they were born and says: "We are carrying on a melting pot of the nations." This is very important work in Western Canada, and if such a pot is to be kept boiling someone will get a lot of good practice shovelling coal. We would publish this list

of countries and nationalities if we thought it would not become obsolete by the shifting of boundaries between the time of going to press and publication.

Ralph Forester is studying at the School of Economics, University of London; address c/o Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London. That statement might appear to require some reconciliation as between the occupation and the address. If reconciliation is impossible give us the address.

An old acquaintance encloses a dollar in an envelope and inscribes on the upper left hand corner: "return in ten days to H. R. Leaver. He is an optimist.

"I was surprised and delighted to get your letter," writes Dr. N. F. W. Graham, from the Prov. Lab. at Sault Ste. Marie. "Will back any U. of A. proposition with my last dollar." May his race increase! We were not surprised but we were delighted to get a cool somolian from the Sault. We have excellent reasons for believing that about one hundred and fifty other members feel just like Dr. N. F. W. if they would only give expression to their pent up feelings.

Our old friend, A. Hallman, who has been busy doing something or other with Niagara Falls, has completed his task and is now about to launch an attack on Saskatoon. 1110 13th St. is his present base of operations.

"My name you know, my address is Bashaw," says the Rev. Geo. Hipkin. "Hope to get my master's degree off in the next twenty years. Had a physical break-down and spent three

months at the Coast." We are glad George has recovered, and we appreciate his testimonial. Every time we have a physical break-down we are going to the Coast.

Inspector R. J. Gaunt, writing from Athabasca, implores the

Treasurer, for the sake of old times, to gather together, in one place, a few of the old sinners in order that he may appear in the midst of them. If those who will qualify will drop us a line we will conform with the request of the old chief.

# LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE!

The Association has opened a Record Index. A Bureau of Appointments may be instituted at the University and full information about **Yourself** is wanted.

Fill in the blank on the other side of this page and mail **today** to Miss Agnes K. Wilson, University of Alberta.

Give your name, Degree, Year and present permanent address. Then state what occupation you followed during **each** year since graduation. If employed give name of employer. If on Active Military Service—give name of Unit, Brigade and Division. If married since graduation say when and to whom.

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**DO THIS NOW**

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# THE TRAIL

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Number Two

November 1921

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## *Publication Committee*

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D. J. Teviotdale

Prof. R. K. Gordon  
H. R. Leaver  
W. Dixon Craig

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*The Trail is Published by*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

# News of the Alumni does not Grow on Trees

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If you neglect to send in news about yourself and others—The Trail becomes that much less interesting. . Make your slogan—.

## TELL THE TRAIL

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O, and by the way—don't forget to send that \$2.00 to Mothersill, at 900 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton. He's your Treasurer, you know.

# THE TRAIL

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*Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta*

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## *New Appointments to the Staff—1921-22*

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The new Professor of Surgery, W. H. Mewburn, M.D., C. M., LL.D. ( McGill ), requires no introduction to the people of Western Canada. He has been famous throughout the Dominion for many years as a leader in his profession, a reputation which was considerably enhanced during the war when Dr. Mewburn served as Chief Surgeon in the big Canadian Hospital at Taplow. Everyone connected with the University is proud to count amongst their number, a man of Dr. Mewburn's calibre.

Dr. Ralph S. Shaner has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy. He was formerly an Instructor in the Department of Histology in the Harvard Medical School. He holds the Ph.B. from Lafayette and the Ph.D. from Harvard.

Mr. John MacDonald, M.A. (Edin.), has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy. He was formerly Lecturer in Education at the University of Bristol, an Assistant to the Professor of Education in Edinburgh University and later Assistant Professor in the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Earl D. MacPhee, M.A., B.Educ. (Edin.), comes to us from Acadia University to lecture in Philosophy. Mr. MacPhee is Canadian born and served overseas with the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Mr. E. H. Moss, M.A. (Toronto), assumes the position of lecturer in Botany. He was formerly an assistant in Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Miss Gladys Leavell, M.Sc. (Chicago), comes to us from the University of Saskatchewan to take up the position of lecturer in Botany.

Mr. Chas. E. Bills, B.Sc. (Johns Hopkins), is a new lecturer in Biochemistry.

Nathaniel James Minish, M.D., C.M. (Man.), is a new instructor in Anatomy. Dr. Minish completed the first three years of his course in the University of Alberta.

Harold S. Patton, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Harvard), has engaged as Extension Lecturer in Political Economy. Mr. Patton served overseas with the Princess Pats. and afterwards as Y.M.C.A. officer with the first division.

Everyone will welcome the return of M. Sonet to the Department of Modern Languages. M. Sonet spent the past year in France but has now returned with the rank of Associate Professor of French.

Dr. H. J. MacLeod also returns from leave of absence during which time he has completed the work for his Ph.D. in Harvard. Dr. MacLeod is now Associate Professor in the Department of Physics, and with the rank of Lieut.-Col., resumes command of the University Contingent of the C.O.T.C.

Mr. Max Fife, after a year of post-graduate work in the Boston Tech., resumes his position of lecturer in Civil Engineering.

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## *Athletics*

The first stage of the athletic activities of the season is practically over, and there is time to size up the situation, and to think over the possibilities for the rest of the session.

### **RUGBY**

The rugby squad has occupied the foreground almost exclusively so far, and, though working under a handicap of lack of weight and experience, has come through the season quite as successfully as could be expected. The team started the season with but three of last year's first team, and five of the second; of



these, Baker, who was the king-pin of the back-field, was injured in the first game of the season, and was unable to play in any later games. This meant that an entire new back-field had to be developed, as well as part of the line. In the search for players for the vacant positions, some men of real promise have been developed, and in spite of the fact that a number of the old stand-bys will be leaving in the spring, there is still the nucleus of a good squad for next year.

The team played four games in the senior provincial league, two with the Eskimos of Edmonton, and two with the Calgary Bronks. In the two games with the Eskimos, Varsity was beaten by large scores, but nobody who saw the games felt that the team was anything but a credit to its Alma Mater. Playing against a team of superior weight, speed and experience, the men fought every inch of the way in a fashion which earned the respect of both their opponents and the spectators. In the first game with the Bronks they played below their form, and a green back-field, together with a high wind, gave the Bronks an opportunity to defeat them by a decisive margin. In their home game with the Bronks, two weeks later, they reversed the process and held their opponents scoreless, having the game their own way for the full period.

A few features of the season's play are worth mentioning: McAllister, Captain and Quarter, played a game throughout the season, which, for tackling, energy and pure grit, sets a standard that few men reach. Fife and Dier, as Ends, played their positions as they should be played, and their running down of punts and tackling was a feature of every game. McColl, at Centre, tackled well, and showed an ability to diagnose the opponents' play and be in the right spot when needed. Among the newcomers, Wintemute is to be looked on as a find.

The Inter-Faculty League games have all been played, with Arts emerging from the various battles the conquerors. In the first game, the Agies dispensed with their pitchforks and put the skids under the Engineers; the second game brought together the Arts and Meds. This was a real battle, absolutely no give or take. After the smoke had cleared away, the Arts discovered they had the game by the score of 17-1. The final game, between Arts and Ags resulted in a win for Arts by the one-sided score of 30-1. Greater interest than ever was manifested at these games, and already plans are being made by the various faculties for next year.

## TRACK

The Western Universities Track Meet was held here Friday, October 21, and to those of us who have been away for a few years, the quality of the events showed a remarkable improvement, though no records were broken. The University of Manitoba team won the Meet, making a total of seventy-three points, the University of Alberta was second with forty points, and the University of Saskatchewan was third with twenty-two points. The executive plan to send three men to Calgary to compete in the Herald road race at Xmas, and also to hold an inter-year indoor meet later in the year.

## SOCCER

Considerable interest has been shown in Association Football, culminating in the formation of a four-team league, Arts, Meds, Science and Theology. Half of the schedule has been played through, with the Meds at present in the lead. A series of three games is also to be played for the possession of the Pennant Cup, donated for Inter-Collegiate Football. The only teams entered are the Varsity and Alberta College South. Varsity won the first game of the series and hopes to win the next.

## HOCKEY

It is a little early to attempt to forecast the hockey situation. The club plans to enter a team in the Senior City League, also a team in the intermediate City League. The usual Inter-Faculty League will be played through. Due to lack of funds, there does not seem to be much probability of any inter-University games this year. The Women's Hockey Club intend to enter a team in the Ladies' City League,

## BASKETBALL

The Basketball club expect to enter a team in the City League, and that team should be almost, if not quite, as good as the one which represented Varsity last year, though but two of last year's line-up are back this session. A strong house league has also been organized to play in two divisions, with a final play-off between the divisions at the end of the year for the shield donated by the Athletic Association. The Women's Basketball Club will probably enter a team in the High School League, and may make a trip to play the University of Saskatchewan.

## BOXING AND WRESTLING

The Boxing and Wrestling Club intend to start operations very soon and will enter men in the Provincial Tournament if any good material is found.

## SWIMMING

There is also talk of the formation of a Swimming Club, and there are a few men already known to those interested in swimming, who would form the nucleus of a very good team, notably Conrod, who set a new Western Canada record for the 100-yd. dash at the Meet in Saskatchewan last summer.

Last, but by no means least, there is the Rooter's Club, which, under the leadership of "Pip" Owen, has shown more life and spirit than we are accustomed to. A nicer appreciation of the suitability of occasions for an ebullition of spirits is a feature of this year's club which is to be commended.

On the whole, the athletic activities for the coming session promise to fulfil their main purpose, and if that promise is made good, a growth in the spirit of kinship among the students, an enthusiasm for their Alma Mater, an increase in the physical well-being of a goodly proportion of the students, and a fostering of the feeling that to "play the game" is the main thing, whether we win or not, will be among the not unimportant benefits derived from the year's attendance at the University.

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## *An Open Letter*

900 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta,

November, 1921.

Dear Jack or Jill,—

You do, of course, take some interest in the Alumni Association, but I somehow feel that you think you have not very much to do with it—that it is the work of the President and Executive to do everything. Now, of course you know as well as I do that that attitude is really not fair. I assume, of course, that you believe that the Alberta Alumni ought to keep in touch with the University, and as far as possible with each other. If you don't really believe that, I wish you would write me a personal letter and I shall try to convince you that you are wrong. By the way, I'd be very glad if you would write me anyway—even if you have never met me. However, I feel sure that you agree with me that the Alumni Association is worth while.

Now, if the Association is to be worth while, if it is even to survive, you must lend your assistance. Here are some of the ways in which I think you can help us—Tell The Trail every bit, every scrap of news about yourself, or about any other graduate, which you can get your hands on. What do you think of The Trail Anyway? The Publication Committee is really hungry for a little bit of appreciation and for advice as to how to make The Trail more useful and more interesting to you.

And then another very important thing you can do is to send in your \$2.00 fee right away. We will not waste your money—and so that you may know how we spend it, the first issue of The Trail after the next annual meeting will contain a complete financial statement.

And, thirdly, as the minister, used to say, wherever there are two or three of you in one place, form a branch association. You have your copy of the Constitution by this time, which tells how to do it, and we hope to hear about many branches being organized. Now, that's all I suggest at present. If you do what I ask right away, the Association will really begin to live.

You may say when you have read this far: "Oh, yes—it's all very fine for you people in Edmonton to be enthusiastic—but I never see the University from one year's end to another." Well, there's something in that, of course; but it is, after all, a selfish way of looking at the matter, and then again, our biggest enterprise is The Trail, and that's solely for your benefit.

Anything for The Trail may be addressed simply: "The Trail, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

I do hope you will take what I have said seriously and in good part. I want, if possible, to make the job of being President of the Association a little easier for the next incumbent.

With the very best wishes in the world, I am, Dear Jack and Jill,

Yours always,

W. Dixon-Craig,

President.



## Department of Industrial Research

### Road Materials

Dr. K. A. Clark

The purpose of the work undertaken by the Research Department in the study of road materials is the securing of necessary information about the properties of materials available in Alberta for road building, so that methods of construction can be devised for providing for highways that will economically serve the transportation needs of the province.

Alberta is handicapped in the matter of road construction through the lack of adequate distribution among her natural resources of those materials of which the well-known types of improved roads are built. Deposits of stone and gravel are practically non-existent in the settled parts of the province, where the need for them is most pressing. The only naturally occurring road material is the soil, and earth roads have never proved very satisfactory. The economic service which our rural roads can give precludes the expenditure of large sums of money to import stone and gravel for construction of the types of hard-surfaced roads so well-known in the East. It consequently appears that about the only hope for serviceable rural prairie roads lies in the study of the earth road type and of the soils of which such roads are built in an endeavor to gain an understanding of the factors of weakness and instability and of ways to correct these factors so that an improved and really serviceable earth road type may be evolved.

The worst feature of the earth road is its lack of stability when wet. This is particularly the case in Alberta and the other prairie provinces, where the natural soils have exaggerated properties of instability when associated with

water. The work so far done by the Research Department in its study of materials indicates that this property of Alberta soils is due to the presence in them of a very interesting constituent, known as "bentonite". When obtained in a pure, dry state, bentonite is a hard, almost stone-like substance. However, when placed in water, its behaviour is analogous to that of gelatine. The dry material immediately commences to absorb water and swell. This action proceeds till the size of the original dry mass has increased almost ten-fold, and the stone-like character has changed to that of a jelly. Knowing that this substance is present in our soils, it is not hard to see something of the cause for their behaviour. One can better understand what has happened when a little rain transforms a firm, stable, earth road surface into slippery, impassable mud.

Many of our earth roads are reasonably satisfactory so long as they remain dry. If they would remain in as good a state when it rains or when water is lying about the earth road would satisfy most of the highway needs of the province for some time into the future. The reason that they do not remain in as good a state, as we have already seen, is due to the fact that a certain constituent in the soil absorbs water when it is present, swells, and goes into a jelly. Now, it is obvious that if something simple could be done to that constituent which would result in a change of its properties to the extent that it would no longer absorb water, a big step would be made in solving the earth road problem. Some interesting experiments of this kind have been made by the Research Depart-

ment. Wet, clayey soil was mixed with some heavy, asphaltic oil and then allowed to dry. The result was a modified clay soil which absorbed very little water and did not become soft and muddy. There is a scientific basis for treating the soil in this way which must be understood to properly appreciate the meaning of the experiment and also to act as a guide in further experimental work of this sort. However, it is not expedient to attempt any scientific discussion here. All that can be done is to state that the Research Department has succeeded, in a laboratory way, in preparing a series of earth preparations with bituminous material which encourage the hope that it will be possible to devise an economical earth road which will be much more serviceable than the sort which we now have to use.

Bitumen appears, as a result of the experiments just indicated, as a possible key to the solution of the earth road problem. But whether bitumen can be regarded as a practical means out of the difficulty is another question. An essential prerequisite for its usefulness is that it be available in quantity and at a moderate price. Suitable asphaltic material for road construction cannot be so obtained in Alberta at the present time. And yet, Alberta possesses, in the "tar sand" deposits of the McMurray district most extensive resources of asphaltic bitumen.

It becomes evident, from what has just been said, that the problem of exploitation of the "tar sand" deposits of the province forms one of the group of problems connected with the study of our road materials. Work is being actively carried on by the Research Department in the attempt to discover a practical method for separating the bitumen from the sand. Much progress has been

made. Although the efforts of the Department may not result immediately in the discovery of the much-desired solution of the tar sand riddle, it is safe to say that what has been learned will form a valuable contribution toward such solution.

There is another interesting problem which is associated with the general question of road materials. Mention has been made of "bentonite". Enough has been said of the properties of this substance to indicate its peculiar nature. Since bentonite is responsible for the behaviour of our soils which must be corrected if the earth road type is to be improved, all that can be learned of its properties will aid in the solution of the general problem. Bentonite as a constituent of soils and a factor in the construction of roads is an obstacle to be overcome. Bentonite, however, also occurs in quantity in a fairly pure state in various parts of the province, and under these circumstances is a resource of possible commercial value. In the state of Wyoming, where this mineral is also found, it has been sold for use in various industries. Lack of an adequate understanding of the properties of the substance, however, has allowed many objectionable features encountered in its practical uses to block the progress of exploitation. The Research Department's programme of investigation of road materials calls for a study of bentonite from the road building standpoint. The bearing of its properties on possible commercial uses, however, will not be lost from sight. In this way it would not be surprising, if, as an incidental to the general study of the road problem, this substance, which we now think of only in connection with roads engulfed in mud, will take its place among the valuable assets of Alberta.

## Fuels

*Mr. E. Stansfield*

The actual and probable coal reserves of Alberta are estimated to be some 15 per cent. of those of the world, and 85 per cent. of those of Canada. In 1919 the production of coal in Alberta, on the other hand was only 0.4 per cent. of that of the world, and 36 per cent. of that of Canada. Alberta is thus a province with enormous coal reserves, but with, as yet, a comparatively limited market for its coal. It is therefore natural that, in any programme for the investigation of the natural resources of the province, work on coal should be one of the first and principal items. The importance of such investigation can hardly be overestimated.

Such investigation was commenced under the direction of the Research Council of the Province in the University of Alberta during the 1920-21 session, and is being continued through the 1921-22 session. The scope of work which might profitably be undertaken was so extensive that a large staff and big equipment would have been required to make a commencement on any notable percentage of the whole. It was decided, however, that the most satisfactory policy would be to commence on a comparatively small scale and gradually build up staff and equipment as the work developed.

Some of the work is being carried out by the staff of the Mining Engineering Department with the equipment of the University, supplemented where necessary by special apparatus and machinery. Other work is carried out by the research staff appointed for the purpose in special laboratories for fuel research, which have been planned and are now nearing completion. General chemical equipment and special apparatus for fuel analysis have already been purchased. As a reference library is essential for research work,

the Reference Library of the University has been supplemented by the addition of a number of journals and books which bear on the problems in hand. Further additions will be made as required.

The work under progress or planned for the immediate future may be divided into four principal classes:

1. Study of the character of the coals from the different coal fields and mines of the Province.

2. Investigations carried out with a view to improving and standardizing the methods of winning, preparing for the market, storing and marketing the coal.

3. Investigations on the utilization of Alberta coals as now marketed. This includes work to determine the suitability of the different classes of coal for use in existing types of furnaces, and, if necessary, the designing of new types or modification of old types in order to have furnaces suited to the different coals.

4. Investigations on the carbonization or heat treatment of coal, with further work on the commercial utilization of the products and by-products obtained, and consideration of the possibility of increasing the present range of marketing of Alberta coals by converting low grade into high grade fuels.

The work in progress or planned, as classified above, is briefly as follows:

1. Samples of coal are collected by official samplers from the different producing mines of the Province, and carefully analyzed. These analyses have so far been made in the Industrial Laboratories of the University. It is proposed to take samples not only to indicate the output of every mine, but also to show variations in the coal from different parts of the same mine, and to correlate the seams in the different mines of the same field.

The results of all official analyses have in the past been published. It is now proposed to publish annually one average analysis for each mine, giving the most reliable and up-to-date information as to its output. A special investigation has also been commenced on the water content of Alberta coals, particularly on the way the water is held in the coal, and the rate and extent of air drying. It is intended to standardize a laboratory method for the air drying of coal. This is of importance to enable strictly comparable results to be obtained in different laboratories and at different times of the year. At present confusion exists in this respect.

2. Work in this division has been in progress for over a year in the Mining Engineering Laboratory of the University, and a preliminary report has been published. The work carried out includes screening tests to correlate the bar screens and perforated screens used by different operators in order to standardize the sizes of screened coal marketed. Some data have also been collected on the breakage of coals during screening. Work on the storage of coal has also been carried on and more is yet to be undertaken. Coal has been stored in several different ways, and the change, both in physical condition and in chemical composition of the coal during prolonged storage as above, has been carefully determined. It is proposed shortly to commence work on the dry cleaning of coal. It is expected that a more thorough purification of the coal at the mine, standardization of sizes of screened coal marketed, and a reduction of the deterioration of the coal during storage will go far to enable the Alberta coal operator to materially increase the area over which he can successfully compete with outside producers.

3. A number of boiler tests have been made in the University Power Plant with different sizes and qualities of coal. In addition to work of this type a more intensive

study has been commenced on house-heating furnaces. Two hot air furnaces and two hot water furnaces have been procured and some preliminary tests made. This work is to be carried on to show the suitability of these furnaces for the different types of Alberta coal, and it is expected that other furnaces will be procured or constructed for the investigation. It is hoped that this work will result in a gradual improvement in the conditions of house heating with Alberta coals, and a consequent increase in the market for such coal. Experiments are also being conducted on several types of patent, so-called fuel saving devices. The results of these tests will be published from time to time. This work is being done in the interests of the public to protect it from the purchase of any device which may have no merit and to encourage the use of any which may be found to achieve the object for which they are designed.

4. The percentage of the world's output of coal which is carbonized before use has shown a large increase of recent years, yet but little is known of the possibilities of Alberta coals in this direction. Apparatus for carbonization work is now in progress of construction, but no practical work has yet begun. It is proposed first to determine the nature and yields of the products and by-products obtained by carbonizing typical coals in varying manners. Later the work will be extended to include the utilization of the carbonized residue as coke, briquettes, powdered coal and colloidal fuel. The byproducts will also be studied and their commercial possibilities considered.

In conclusion, the work thus far accomplished or begun includes the organization and equipment of a research laboratory and library, analysis of the coals and other fuels of the Province, standardization of coal screening, in-



vestigations on coal storage and the deterioration caused thereby and tests on the suitability of different house-heating furnaces and fuel saving devices for use with Alberta coals. Although the main object of the work being carried is to obtain accurate information on the fuels of Alberta in order

that encouragement may be given new industries to establish within the province, other work which will protect the public from misrepresentation is also being done, which, in the end, will benefit the coal trade of this province to an extent only second to that of creating new industries.

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## *The Memorial Fund*

The Memorial Fund committee, on the advice of the Finance sub-committee, has decided that it would be unwise to launch a general canvass for subscriptions to the Memorial Fund until financial conditions throughout the province are at least on the upward trend. It was felt that any contributions made at present would be much smaller than could be obtained after prosperity returns and that it would be very difficult to obtain a second subscription from anyone who might contribute at present.

The Finance sub-committee is, however, in the meantime endeavoring to arrange for a chief canvasser in every town and village in the province, and is further preparing a list of possible subscribers. When this work is completed the sub-committee will await the psychological moment for launching a subscription campaign.

W. Dixon Craig,

Vice-Chairman,

Finance Sub-Committee.

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## *Book Reviews*

### *A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain*

Sidney and Beatrice Webb, (Longman, Green & Co. \$4.25).

To the many who realize today that our 'Social order' is very much in disorder, and yet are perplexed in attempting to visualize any more promising outcome from the confident but conflicting current prescriptions of Self Determination, Group Government, Workers' Control, Vocational Representation, Naturalization, Co-operative Production, etc.—to all such who are seeking to read the riddle of the signs of the times, this comprehensive "Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain" as presented by

"those unrivalled surgeons of the body politic", the Webbs, will bring much that is suggestive and satisfying in its interpretation, even if not wholly convincing in its application.

The Webbs' proposed 'Constitution' is neither a cut-and-dried document nor a visionary Utopia. It represents the scientific idealism of Fabianism in its most attractive form. That is to say, that while the Socialist ideal of "maximising equality in life, liberty and pursuit of happiness", dominates the 'Constitution', its

prospective realisation is indicated, not by revolutionary action nor by any radical change in human nature, but through the self-decay of the capitalistic system of "living by owning" and the growing "hypertrophy" of parliamentary institutions, on the one hand, and the co-related development, on the other hand, of the contemporary movements in Co-operation, Trade Unionism, Socialization of Industries, Vocational Education, and Social Research. The authors do not so much seek to propose new institutions as to indicate the natural fulfilment of struggling, half-formed institutions and to suggest a balanced reconciliation of conflicting, half-conscious movements. It is an attempt to perceive the social synthesis that may be evolved out of the present period of flux and transition. Throughout the work the Webbs reveal their astonishing combination of laborious research with illuminating interpretation, of earnestness with dispassion, of urgency with patience. As a famous London editor once said of them: "Their knowledge overwhelms you, their sweet reasonableness disarms you."

The basis of the institutions of their Socialist Commonwealth the authors find, not so much in the diversity of men, as in the diversity of the individual man. Whereas Victorian political democracy stressed the equality of man with man as a citizen, modern social democracy emphasises the functional aspects of the individual. The whole trend of modern social development has been in the direction of narrowing and specialising man's function as a producer, while expanding and diversifying his interests as a consumer. Accordingly the harmonious democratic organisation of society must be based on man's four fold state as (1) a specialised producer, concerned with maximising his income and improving the conditions of his work; (2) a manifold consumer, concerned with satisfying a widening range of desires

at the minimum of expenditure; (3) as a political citizen concerned with the material and cultural welfare of his national civilisation.

The social and national institutions corresponding to this four-fold aspect of the individual are to be found in Democracies of Producers, Democracies of Consumers, the Political Parliament, and the Social Parliament, the first two possessing a voluntary, the latter two, a compulsory authority. In the Socialist Commonwealth Democracies of Producers which find their present form in Trade Unions, farmers' organisations, professional associations, etc., would enjoy essential self-determination in the exercise of their vocation, but the interests of the general consuming public must be preserved through social ownership of the means of production, and through control of industrial policy by the Social Parliament. On the other hand, Democracies of Consumers, as represented in a voluntary form in the great net of Consumers' Co-operative Societies (representing four million families in Great Britain) and, in local obligatory form, by municipalities with their widening range of public services and industries, offer nothing better to the producers in their employment than do capitalistic employers, unless they admit them to full participation in the determination of the conditions under which they exercise their vocation. State Socialism in itself does not insure Industrial Democracy.

Having emphasised what is becoming increasingly obvious, viz., the overloading of Parliament with a great mass of heterogeneous business, ranging from high questions of foreign policy to licensing of midwives, and muzzling of dogs,—resulting inevitably in cabinet domination, bureaucracy, and the incapacity of the M.P. to exercise any intelligent supervision over such multifarious issues—the writers propose that

the House of Commons should revert to its original primary functions of government,—foreign and imperial affairs, defence, maintenance of order, and administration of justice, while the numerous economic and social functions which it has assumed during the past century—represented by the Board of Trade, the Post Office, and the Ministries of Local Government, Labor, Education, Health, Public Works, Agriculture, and by such prospective nationalized industries as the railroads, and the mines, should be transferred to a Social Parliament which should replace the House of Lords as a second chamber, the latter having become a constitutional “misfit”. The important field of finance and taxation would fall within the jurisdiction of the Social Parliament, the budgetary requirements of the Political Parliament being presented through annual estimates and adjusted by joint conference. The Social Parliament would wield the authority of the law courts and move the armed forces of the nation. Working relations, when not constitutionally defined, between these two coordinate national bodies, exercising respectively the police and the public housekeeping functions of government, would be regulated by the machinery of joint committees or conferences. The proposed separation of parliamentary powers in the Webbs’ Dyarchy corresponds suggestively to the device of the recent Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in India, by which certain “transferred subjects” are assigned to the native Legislative Councils, while such “reserved subjects” as criminal justice, the army and external affairs, are retained by the Executive Council. In the Webbs’ Political Parliament, the principle of Cabinet government and collective ministerial responsibility would be continued, but in the Social Parliament, whose sphere would be business rather than national politics, the administration

would be conducted on the model of municipal government, by standing committees of the Social Parliament itself, each electing its own chairman and supervising the work of the various departments and national services.

The conclusion of the Webbs’ on the question of group government is interesting. Since both the Political and Social Parliaments deal with the interests of the population primarily as citizens, rather than as Producers or Consumers, the Common Will can best be expressed through elections on the basis of territorial constituencies and universal suffrage. Vocational interests would find their expression through the voluntary associations of Trade Unions, professional societies, etc., the former,—with the gradual disappearance of the capitalistic system and the development of joint industrial councils,—becoming less absorbed in mere self defence, and more devoted to participation in industrial government, to improved technique and cultivation of professional ethics. While thus extending the fullest self determination to the various vocational groups, the authors are of the strong opinion that there is no legitimate place for a national assembly of vocational representatives, since there would appear to be no “interest that the representatives would, as members of their several vocations, have in common.” The incoherence of the Trade Union Congress, even with the bond of common resistance to the capitalist employer, is cited as an example of the weakness of assemblies based on such representation, limited though it be in this case to manual workers. Even the “Soviet Franchise”, it is pointed out, is based on local factories and village communities, rather than on occupational lines cutting across geographical boundaries.

Not the least suggestive chapter of the Fabian Constitution is that on the “Reorganisation of the

Vocational World". Here the authors indulged in contemplation of the possibilities of a great national scheme of vocational discovery, training, and registration, and of the determination of qualifications through tripartite Vocational Boards, representing the existing practitioners, the vocational teachers, and the co-operative or public employers of such services. "We may visualise", write our scientific idealists, "these Joint Boards working under the searchlights of Measurement and Publicity, emanating not only from the statistical departments, but also from the research laboratories of the psychologists and biometrical workers, engaged on the investigation of all possible methods of discovering and testing human character and capacity." It is this scientific measurement and categorisation of the individual, this endless chain of investigating, administra-

tive and supervisory organs and officials, that makes one ask whether after all, this perfection of organisation and apotheosis of science will tend to develop or to restrain the human faculty. As A. G. Gardiner wrote of this indefatigable couple in his "Pillars of Society", "To Mr. and Mrs. Webb we are statistics. We are marshalled in columns and drilled in tables and explained in appendices. We do not move to some far off divine event, but to a miraculous perfection of machinery and a place in decimals." We still live amid the eternal clash between the intellect and the emotion, between "blue books and the great tidal impulses of humanity." But Progress consists in the mastery of force. And which of us would not choose the Fabian way to either the Red way or the *laissez-faire* no-way?

H. S. PATTON.

## Queen Victoria

By Lytton Strachey.

Lytton Strachey's "Life of Queen Victoria" is a new thing in biography. With an intimacy that is altogether delightful, Mr. Strachey tells the story of Queen Victoria from childhood to death. Scenes from her sheltered life reveal the complete innocence of the girl who at eighteen was called upon to assume the responsibilities of a Kingdom.

That so sturdy and independent a character should emerge from such a hot-house environment is sufficiently amazing. "Her private life had been that of a novice in a convent. Hardly a human being from the outside world had even spoken to her; and no human being at all, except her mother and the Baroness Lehzen had been in her room. Yet we are told "Her bearing at her first Council filled

the whole gathering with astonishment and admiration". Her perceptions were quick, her decisions were sensible, her language was discreet, she performed her royal duties with extraordinary facility."

When Victoria, after years of dullness and suppression, became Queen of England, she also became mistress of herself. Lord Melbourne was her constant companion. In her Diary, says Mr. Strachey, "If she is the heroine of the story, he is the hero. One sees them together still, a curious couple, strangely united in those artless pages, under the magic illumination of that dawn of eighty years ago,—the polished high fine gentleman with the whitening hair and whiskers, and the thick, dark eyebrows, and the mobile

lips, and the big expressive eyes; and beside him the tiny Queen—fair, slim, elegant, active, in her plain girl's dress and little tippet, looking up at him earnestly, adoringly, with eyes blue and projecting, and half open mouth".

Drawing room etiquette was frightfully stiff as might be expected from the kind of training the young Queen had received. "One night," Mr. Strachey says, "Mr. Greville, the clerk of the Privy Council, was present, his turn soon came; the middle-aged, hard-faced 'Viveur' was addressed by his young hostess: "Have you been riding today, Mr. Greville?" asked the Queen. "No, Madam, I have not," replied Mr. Greville. "It was a fine day," continued the Queen. "Yes, Madam, a very fine day," said Mr. Greville. "It was rather cold though," said the Queen. "It was rather cold, Madam," said Mr. Greville. There was a pause, after which Mr. Greville ventured to take the lead, though he did not venture to change the subject. "Has your Majesty been riding today?" asked Mr. Greville. "Oh, yes, a very long ride," answered the Queen with animation. "Has your Majesty got a nice horse?" asked Mr. Greville. "Oh, a very nice horse," said the Queen. It was over, her Majesty gave a smile and inclination of the head, Mr. Greville, a profound bow, and the next conversation began with the next gentleman.

The story of her meetings with Prince Albert and their subsequent marriage are told with that intimate delicacy that characterizes Mr. Strachey's work throughout. Perhaps the finest touches in the book are given in the closing chapters, in which Mr. Strachey pictures the widowed Queen surrounded by her mementoes, living always in the pictured presence of her beloved, yet meeting Gladstone and Beaconsfield and the great statesmen of her time with quiet confidence in herself.

One cannot close even a brief review of this nature without

quoting in full the paragraph that closes the book:

"When the news of the approaching end had been made public, astonished grief had swept over the country. It appeared as if some monstrous reversal of the course of nature was about to take place. The vast majority of her subjects had never known a time when Queen Victoria had not been reigning over them. She had become an indissoluble part of their whole scheme of things, and that they were about to lose her appeared a scarcely possible thought.

She herself, as she lay blind and silent, seemed to those who watched her, to be divested of all thinking—to have glided already, unawares, into oblivion. Yet, perhaps, in the secret chambers of consciousness, she had her thoughts too. Perhaps her fading mind carried up once more the shadows of the past to float before it, and retraced for the last time the vanished visions of that long history—passing back and forth through the cloud of years, to older and ever older memories—to the spring woods at Osborne, so full of primroses for Lord Beaconsfield—to Lord Palmerston's queer clothes and high demeanor, and Albert's face under the green lamp, and Albert in his blue and silver uniform—and Lord Melbourne dreaming at Windsor with the rooks cawing in the elm trees, and the Archbishop of Canterbury on his knees in the dawn, and the old King's turkey-cock ejaculations, and Uncle Leopold's soft voice at Claremont and Lehzen with the globes, and her mother's feathers sweeping down towards her, and a great old repeater-watch of her father's in its tortoise-shell case, and a yellow rug, and some friendly flouncings of sprigged muslin, and the trees and the grass at Kensington."

This is a truly delightful piece of work, and one lays it down with a glow of satisfaction and gratitude.

E. A. Corbett.



## *Growth of the Soil*

*Knut Hamsun.*

Knut Hamsun has for some years been regarded as the greatest of present day Norwegian writers. But as winner of the Nobel Peace Prize he came into world-wide prominence. In the past year his works have been widely read in the United States and England. Hamsun's first book "Hunger" is a purely subjective study, as a grim matter of fact, it is the record of his own mental actions and reactions during a year of terrible suffering, starvation, and exposure in Christiania. It is remarkable writing, but at times its realism is repellent and ghastly. "Growth of the Soil" is on the other hand a purely objective study, and has to do with the life history of a patient, plodding Norwegian peasant who carves out of the hills a home for himself and family. It is a story that reads like a romance of the Stone Age—Izak belongs to the soil, he has no hopes or ambitions

beyond his little farm. Quiet, self-possessed, kindly, he plods on his way. The tragedy of his wife's deformity and its result in the murder of her child, he faces with apparent indifference, but in secret he mourns for the child, and through the years of the mother's incarceration he is always gentle, always kind, patiently waiting for the day of her return.

To quote from the brief review of Hamsun's work at the back of the book, "Izak stands out as an elemental figure, the symbol of man at his best, face to face with nature and life. There is no greater human character—reverently speaking,—in the Bible itself.

"Growth of the Soil" is one of those books whose characters live long in the memory.

E. A. Corbett.

## *In Memoriam*

"FOR SOME WE LOVED, THE LOVELIEST AND THE BEST  
THAT FROM HIS VINTAGE ROLLING TIME HAS PREST,  
HAVE DRUNK THEIR CUP A ROUND OR TWO BEFORE  
AND ONE BY ONE PASSED SILENTLY TO REST".

**KATHLEEN HOLLIES**

On September 15, 1921, there passed quietly away from the bustle and worry of life one of our dearest members, Miss Kathleen Hollies.

Miss Hollies was born at Macleod, Alberta. She entered school at Oak Lake, Manitoba, afterwards coming to Edmonton where she entered the University in the fall of 1915. After graduating in the spring of 1919, she entered Camrose Normal School and later served for one short year in King Edward Junior High School.

In her quiet, unassuming way Kathleen won her way into all our hearts. Her qualities of mind and character, her companionability, coupled with an intellect that compelled respect and a broad sympathy with all her associates, combined to make her a charming personality.

Kathleen's character and life, simple, candid and beautiful, cannot be portrayed so clearly in words as they are already impressed upon the minds and lives of all who knew her. It is for us here

to feebly express—what never can be expressed fully—our love and sorrow for her who is dead. Some of us knew her as classmate; all of us knew her as friend and companion. We admired her for her alertness of mind and strength of character; we loved her for her warmth of heart and sincerity of purpose. It is again the brightest face of the family pillowed to rest forever, the brightest flower of the garden plucked and trampled down. While our eyes can see no justice here, let us believe that He who notes the sparrow's fall has not permitted this act of seeming ruthlessness without some wise purpose. She may be more than fortunate who lies down to rest in the early morning while

life is bright and love is young, and while, as yet disappointment has not cast its blight upon the heart. We know not what happiness of maturer days was denied her, nor what sorrows were waved back by the hand of Death. Let us believe that for her it is better so. But we cannot forget our own loss. In the lives of family and friends, classmates and schoolmates, there will always be more sadness and less joy because of her absence. Our words are too weak to speak our sorrow; our tears are too cold to express our love; our hearts are too small to contain the memory of all the sweetness, nobility and quality of her life.

Esther I. Anderson.

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## *News of the Graduates*

Miss Ada Anderson, B.A., '21, is teaching school at Rochfort Bridge, Alberta.

Mr. Ernest Anderson, B.A., '20, is similarly engaged at Leduc and continuing his courses for the degree of M.A. extra-murally.

Miss Cora Armstrong, B.A., '17, holds the position of Dean of Wesley College, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mr. W. M. Armstrong, B.A., '19, has been appointed principal of Cranbrook High School, Cranbrook, B.C.

Mr. J. W. Bainbridge, B.A., '21, is pastor of Albany Methodist Church, and is pursuing post-graduate work at the University of Alberta.

Mr. William Berry, M.A., '18, is lecturing in Psychology at the University of Chicago.

Miss Miriam Bowman, B.A., '18, M.A., '19, is supervising in Art in the Junior High Schools of Edmonton.

Mr. Herbert Cartwright, B.A., '18, is Inspector of Schools in the Medicine Hat district.

Mr. H. C. Clarke, B.A., '15, is Principal of the High School in Vegreville, Alberta.

Dr. Norman Clark, B.S.A., Alberta, '18, M.A. Toronto, '19, Ph.D. Toronto, '21, has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Soils Chemistry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Mr. Alex. Cook, B.Sc. in Arts, '20, is studying at Harvard University for the degree of Ph.D. in the field of Mathematics.

Mr. Alfred Cowper, M.Sc., '16, has resigned from the staff of the University of Alberta and is with the Department of Chemistry, Cambridge University, England.

Miss Gwynnyfred Craig, B.A., '20, gives her address as 785-14 Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. W. Dixon-Craig, LL.B., '17, was unanimously re-elected as

President of the Alumni Association at the annual meeting held on May 11, 1921.

Miss A. E. Cooke, B.Sc. in Arts, '21, is teaching in the Westmount Junior High School.

Mr. Richard R. Davidson, LL.B., '13, is practising law with the firm of Conybeare, Church and Davidson in Lethbridge.

Mr. Walter Davidson, B.A., '13, was married last year to Miss Mary Johnston of Chicago. He is at present Divisional Manager, American Red Cross, Chicago.

Mr. R. H. Dobson, M.A., '14, is Inspector of Schools, and resides in Hanna, Alberta.

Mr. Walter Draper, B.Sc., '13, has at last got an address of his own, c-o T. H. White, District Engineer, C.N.R., Edmonton.

Miss Aileen Dunham, B.A., '20, M.A., Toronto, '21, has gone to University College, London, to study for her Doctor's degree.

Mr. Walker Dunham, B.A., '20, is studying at Pembroke College, Oxford.

Miss Christine Dyde, B.A., '20, M.A., Queens, '21, spent the summer teaching school in the Castor district, Alberta, and has now returned to her home in Kingston.

Mr. S. J. Dymond, B.A., '15, is teaching in the Crescent Height High School, Calgary.

Mrs. Barker Fairley, B.A., '13, (nee Miss Keeling) is living at 22 Kendal Avenue, Toronto.

Mr. Max Fife, B.Sc., '13, has rejoined the staff of the University of Alberta as Lecturer in Civil Engineering, after having spent a year doing post-graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Ralph Forster, B.A., '20, is attending the London School of Economics, pursuing post-graduate

work under the Imperial Scholarships scheme. His address is, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London.

Miss Lila Fraser, B.Sc. in Household Economics, '21, has been appointed Assistant Dietician in the General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Harold Fribance, (nee Edna Carmichael) B.A., '16, is living at Puffer, Alberta.

Mr. Howard Gaetz, B.Sc. in Pharmacy, '21, is working in the Industrial Laboratory at the University of Alberta.

Miss Bessie Gardiner, B.A., '21, is on the staff of the General Office, University of Alberta; hobby—the Freshman Committee.

Mr. R. J. Gaunt, B.A., 14, is Inspector of Schools at Athabasca, Alberta.

The Rev. J. R. Geeson, B.A., '15 is completing the requirements extra-murally for the degree of M.A. at the University of Alberta.

Dr. W. F. Gillespie, B.A., '14, M.B., Toronto, '20, M.A., Alberta, '21, writes from the Houseman's Quarters, Gen. Hosp., Toronto, stating his willingness to keep in touch with the University of Alberta graduates in Toronto, and report their whereabouts to headquarters.

Dr. N. F. Graham, B.A., '15, who married Miss Gwynethe Tuttle of the Staff of the University of Alberta last May, is connected with the Provincial Laboratory, Saulte Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Miss Edith Hamilton, B.A., '18, has returned to the University of Alberta and is studying Medicine.

Mr. Milton Harlow, M.A., '16, together with his wife and two daughters, is living at Allahabad, India, where he is general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Miss Flossie Henderson, B.A., '20, is teaching in the city schools and doing partial work towards the M.A. degree in the field of Psychology.

Mr. R. T. Hollies, M.Sc., '21, was married in July 1921, to Miss J. McArthur, of Edmonton. He is assistant research engineer in the Industrial Research Department at the University of Alberta.

Miss Genevieve Jackson, B.A., '21, is taking a three months Library course in Toronto, and expects to resume her post on the University Library staff on her return.

Mr. S. R. Laycock, M.A., '16, B.D., '20, has been appointed Assistant Professor in Religious Education at Alberta College South, Edmonton.

Mr. A. J. Law, B.A., '11, is Principal of Coaldale School, Coaldale, Alberta.

Mr. N. R. Lindsay, LL.B., '14, was married to Miss Nettleton of Stratford, Ontario, in September, 1921.

Miss M. E. Lloyd, B.A., '12, has resigned her post at the University of Alberta and is returning to her home at Dongray, Alberta.

Mr. John Russel Love, B.A., '20, was recently elected a member of the Alberta Legislature as a supporter of the Farmer Government, as a representative of the constituency of Wainwright.

Mr. Hector McArthur, B.S.A., '21, is connected with the Gleichen Agricultural School.

Miss Katie MacCrimmon, B.A., '17, is "Girls' Work" secretary in connection with the Y. W. C. A. in Edmonton.

Dr. J. W. McKinney, B.Sc., '17, has recently received the degree of Ph.D. from McGill University.

Mr. Elmer S. McKitrick, B.Sc., '20, was married to Miss Ella Wil-

son of Edmonton, on June 29, 1921.

Dr. Hector J. McLeod, M.Sc., '16, Ph.D., Harvard, '21, and Mrs. McLeod (nee Helen Montgomery, B.A., '14) are living in Assiniboia Hall. Dr. McLeod has returned to the University as Associate Professor of Physics.

Mr. Robert McQueen, B.A., '19, M.A., '20, has gone to England to attend King's College, having been granted a year's scholarship under the Imperial Scholarship scheme.

Mr. Leroy Mattern, B.A., '14, M.A., '20, has returned from London University where he has been studying for the past year, and has resumed his position on the staff of the Strathcona High School.

Mr. E. T. Mitchell, B.A., '12, M.A., '13, is studying for his Doctor's degree at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Guy Patterson, B.A., '16, was formally called to the Bar on September 12, 1921.

Miss Helen Raver, B.A., '21, is teaching in the city schools.

Miss Mabel Poole, B.A., '21, is on the staff of the Vegreville High School, Vegreville, Alberta.

Mr. G. W. Robertson, B.Sc. in Arts, '15, M.A., '20, is Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Edinburgh.

Mr. S. Bruce Smith, B.A., '19, who successfully completed his final examinations in Law last term, had the distinction of standing second in the Province.

Mr. W. Larue Smith, B.A., '15, M.A., '20, has removed from Stettler to Edmonton, and is residing at 10822-123rd Street.

Mr. H. E. Stanton, B.A., LL.B., '21, is now a member of the new firm of Pelton, Archibald and Stanton.

Miss Ethel M. Steele, B.A., '21, is on the office staff of the Department of Extension and proceeding with graduate work towards the degree of M.A.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, B.A., '15, we feel sure is doing big things, but he hasn't let us know.

Mr. Norman Stover, M.Sc., '21, is assisting in the Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta.

Miss Sibyl Sprung, B.A., '21, was married on September 7, 1921, to Dr. R. McIntyre, of Toronto, and is living in that city.

Mr. David Teviotdale, B.A., '20, M.A., '21, has returned to Edmonton from a three months' trip to the Orient and is Assistant Registrar at the University of Alberta.

Miss Elizabeth Teviotdale, B.A., '19, M.A., '20, is living at home, having spent the past year studying in France.

Mr. William Thompson, B.A., '21, has been appointed to the post of Teacher of History in the Technical High School, Edmonton.

Mr. A. S. Ward, B.S.A., '21, was engaged in Soils Investigation this summer in the service of the Dominion Topographical Survey Branch at Lac La Biche, Alberta.

Mr. Harry R. Webb, B.Sc., '21, who last year secured the John A. McDougall Gold Medal for proficiency in the Faculty of Applied Science, is pursuing post graduate work towards the degree of M.Sc. at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Harry Wilson, B.A., '15, has returned from Harvard University where he has been studying Law for the past year.

Mr. T. J. Wilson, B.A., '15, is studying at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, under the Imperial Scholarship scheme.

## *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

### **Births**

**DEAN**—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold John Dean, Lloydminster, a son, on October 21, 1921.

### **Marriages**

**HOLLIES--McARTHUR** — R. T. Hollies, '21, to Miss J. McArthur, July, 1921.

**LINDSAY--NETTLETON**—N. R. Lindsay, '14, to Miss Nettleton of Stratford, September 19, 1921.

**McKITRICK--WILSON** — Elmer S. McKitrick, '20, to Miss Ella Wilson of Edmonton, June 29, 1921.

**McINTYRE--SPRUNG** — Dr. R. McIntyre of Toronto, to Miss Sibyl Sprung, '21, September 7, 1921.

**CORY--JOHNSON**—Wilbur Albert Cory to Miss Gladdis Grace Johnson, '20.

**HURLBURT--BARCLAY**—H. S. Hurlburt of Vegreville to Miss Helena Barclay.

### **Deaths**

**HOLLIES**—In Edmonton, September, 15, 1921, Kathleen Hollies, '19.



## *Sparks from the Anvil*

Whether ye be burning the midnight oil in some ancient hall of learning, or still lingering in the presence of our Alma Mater; whether ye be searching for oil on the frozen rim of the Arctic, or searching for some juicy cocoanut in the tropics; whether ye be basking in the vineyards of sunny France or steeped in the moonshine of America; whether ye be surrounded by the terrors of a jungle in Central India or China, or whether ye be a government candidate for the Canadian House of Commons; whether ye be far or near, on land or sea, or in the air—

To one and all of ye venerable corps,

From the Treasury Bench,

GREETING !

And now we feel justified in expressing the hope that there may be corn in Egypt yet.

There is more joy in the Alumni Association over the one sinner who sendeth in two simolians than over the hundred and one who sendeth nothing.

At the next meeting of that august assembly, The Senate, it will be decreed, at our instigation, that only those who can write their own names so that at least one member of the Faculty can read the signature, will be granted degrees. If you have not received a receipt for your last remittance, take a look at your signature.

Indeed, we have recently been compelled to purchase a ouija board. For instance, a very delicate envelope, addressed to ourselves is opened. It contains a letter

commencing "My Dear Libbie." It contains five dollars for the Alumni Association and closes with conveying to "Libbie" the compliments of "Dot". There is not even a thumb print by way of identification.

Then there is our dear old pal with whom we would like to shake hands again. We expect he left on the midnight train, for we never heard a word about it. But here he is:

Texas.

Dear Old Scout:

I enclose two bones for the Alumni Association.  
Please send on the Trail.

Bill.

We have thirty members who, when St. Peter calls the roll up yonder, will click their heels together and with their toes at an angle of forty-five degrees, will answer, "Here, Sir" to Bill.

We recently had the pleasure of attending a banquet with our old friend Russell Love, now M.L.A. In point of years, Russell is the baby of The House. We believe he intends to coach a Cabinet Basketball team this season.

Dave Teviotdale has just returned from the Flowery Kingdom. Dave handed a copy of *The Trail* to the Mikado and conveyed to him the compliments of the Alumni Association.

John Macdonald and R. P. Miller recently returned from Fort Norman and they both anticipate a fine crop of gushers in the near future.

Some of our illustrious Rhodes Scholars have reported this year. Alan Burnside Harvey reports having made a pilgrimage to Rome, where, doubtless, he would place a wreath on the tombs of some of the ancient Jurists. Michener gives a glowing account of two glorious weeks spent in the Isle of Wight. We have no doubt that he was also twining wreaths but not for Roman Jurists. But,

cheer up girls! The last sentence of his letter, though apparently written with great emotion, assures us that he is still a single man.

Sandy Dyde sends his regards to all and sundry and expresses his intention of seeing us in Edmonton in the not distant future.

## To Dante

*Died September 14th, 1321*

*Dante! six hundred wingéd years have flown  
 Since thou, great Florentine, spirit austere,  
 Found'st in death's peace release from thy long, drear  
 Exile. No plea passed thy set lips, no moan.  
 Each century thy fame has vaster grown;  
 Thy mind unfathomable, immortal seer,  
 Embraced the universe. Now far and near  
 Our world breathes thy immense and just renown.*

*The changeless earth thou knewest is gone for aye;  
 Thy heaven and hell are long since vanished;  
 Thy work Divine alone intact remains  
 Victorious over time. From the wide plains  
 Of Alberta, Dante to thee, my head  
 Bowed low, I would my humble tribute pay.*

W. A. R. KERR.

# **EVENTUALLY!**

# **WHY NOT**

# **NOW**

No—We are not speaking of flour, but of the payment of your annual fee.

Give a thought to The Treasurer. Send in your \$2.00 NOW !

His Name and Address—

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL,  
900 McLeod Building,  
Edmonton.



# LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

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The Association has opened a Record Index. A Bureau of Appointments may be instituted at the University and full information about YOURSELF is wanted.

If you have not already done so, fill in the blank on the other side of this page and mail TODAY to Miss Agnes K. Wilson, University of Alberta.

Give your Name, Degree, Year and present permanent address. Then state what occupation you followed during EACH year since graduation. If employed give name of employer. If on Active Military Service—give name of Unit, Brigade and Division. If married since graduation say when and to whom.

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DO THIS NOW



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1921 — SESSION — 1922

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# THE TRAIL

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Number Three

March 1922

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# THE TRAIL

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*Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta*

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## The Bureau of Appointments

A beginning has been made in the establishment of a Bureau of Appointments in the University and "The Trail" asks the co-operation of all graduates in making this Bureau of real service to themselves. There are a number of ways in which you can assist us and we ask for your careful attention to them all.

The first thing you can do is to assist in completing our files of information about yourself. There is already a card index of your scholastic standing and record with the University, but except in a few cases, we have not been informed of your attainments or qualifications since graduation. If the Bureau is to put the right man in the right place, we must have this information as well.

Next, tell us if you are employed at the present time and if you are satisfied with the nature of that employment. If not, let us know the nature of the appointment that you desire and what you consider to be your particular qualifications for that position.

Thirdly, inform us of any vacant position which may come to your notice. There may be the right man on file for that position, but unless we know **promptly** of the vacancy, we cannot put him in touch with it.

Finally, **talk** Bureau of Appointments to any employer with whom you may come in contact. If, for example, you are giving up a school in the country to move to a better one (let us hope), tell the Trustees about the Bureau and write in to the University to see if we cannot find a successor for you. But remember that in such a case as this, time is the essence of success and the sooner you let us know of the vacancy, actual or prospective, the better able we will be to find the right man for the place.

Any suggestions you may have to make will be welcomed by those inaugurating the new work, and we ask for your assistance along the lines indicated above. Communications should be addressed to D. J. Teviotdale, University of Alberta, Edmonton South.

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## References

During the past few weeks the Editor has received through the mail several requests from old class-mates to obtain for them various references—quotations, statistics, etc.,—from the Uni-

versity library. This suggests yet another way in which "The Trail" may be of service.

Many members of the Alumni Association are now located in the smaller towns of the Province where anything in the nature of a reference library is not available. The occasion often arises where the exact sentence would round off that sermon in a telling manner, or certain statistics would drive home the point of that debate. You know the exact book in the library where they are to be found, almost the exact page, but at the moment you cannot refer to it. Let us help you in cases like this. The University library staff is willing to assist us in this work, but ask that you be as explicit as possible when asking for figures or quotations. Address your inquiry to "The Trail" and a reply will be forwarded you at the earliest possible opportunity.

---

### **The Annual Elections**

This year's elections will, for the first time, be conducted under the new system as described in the Constitution. Notices as in Form A., calling for nominations, have already been mailed to every member. These must be returned to the President of the Association and be in his hands by the first of April. The present executive suggests that it is obviously desirable that nominees should be residents of Edmonton.

On April the first, ballots will be prepared and mailed to every member, but only the ballots of those who have paid their fees can be counted. The Executive has no discretion in this matter.

It has been brought to the attention of the Executive that, under existing regulations, members in England may be practically disfranchised. This matter will be taken up at the March meeting and amendments to the Constitution will be introduced to get over this difficulty.

With each nomination blank and ballot will be enclosed a request for payment of fees, and it is hoped that every member will see that this year's fees are paid before the end of March.

---

### **Honorary Membership and Life Membership**

The Executive invites and urges each honorary member to become a life member. Article VIII., Section 8, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"In the event of any honorary member subscribing to the endowment fund an amount equal to a life membership fee, then

such honorary member, in addition to all other privileges, shall have the right to vote."

(The amount of a life membership fee is Thirty Dollars).

If you, an honorary member, desire to help the Alumni Association to become strong and helpful to the University, you may do so in the manner set out in the above article.

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## An Apology

It was with deep regret that the Editor noticed that the last issue of "The Trail" omitted any reference to the appointment of Mr. James Weir to the position of lecturer in the Faculty of Law, established at the University this session. It was an omission on the part of the printer which was not noticed in the proof-reading and we offer sincere apologies to Mr. Weir.

Mr. Weir was born in Ontario, but early came to the West and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with the degrees of B.A., LL.B. Later he spent a year in the Honors School of Jurisprudence at Oxford. Although somewhat belated, we offer Mr. Weir a hearty welcome to our midst.

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## Perry Hamilton



On behalf of the Alumni Association, "The Trail" extends the most cordial congratulations to Perry Hamilton, of Class '21, who has been awarded the Rhodes Scholarship for the coming year. Hamilton is well known to recent graduates as a champion basket-ball player, having guided the University Seniors to the Provincial title during the years 1919-'20 and '20-'21, playing in the position of right guard. In his graduating year, Hamilton was awarded the Samuel Richard Hosford Memorial Prize in English.

Prior to entering the University of Alberta, Hamilton served for two years with the 18th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery, being recommended for a commission, and awarded the Military Medal in 1918. His earlier education was received in the Province of Manitoba, where he was born. We may rest assured that Hamilton will worthily uphold the traditions of our graduates who have already represented us in Oxford.



## *Russell Love, B.A., M.L.A.*

Within little more than a year of graduation from the University of Alberta, Russell Love, B. A. has been selected by the voters of Wainwright to represent them in the Provincial Legislative Assembly. His fellow graduates extend to him their heartiest congratulations and feel certain that he will uphold the finest traditions of their Alma Mater in his new sphere as he has ever done in the past.

Love was born in Toronto on January 8, 1895, receiving his public school education in that city. He entered the University of Alberta in 1913 and, although a keen student, was well-known in athletic and social circles. During the war he served with the anti-aircraft guns in France and Belgium. Returning to us in 1919 he received his degree in the spring of 1920 and has since devoted himself to practical farming near Irma.

Our best wishes attend him at the outset of his new career and we feel sure that we shall never have cause to change our minds. Mr. Love is the second graduate of the University of Alberta to sit in the Provincial House, Major James Lowry, B.A., having represented Victoria constituency during the years 1913-21.



## The Romantic Age

Under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta, the public will have the opportunity of seeing staged, under the direction of Professor Jas. Adam, another of A. A. Milne's plays, "The Romantic Age", on Friday, March 3, 1922, in Convocation Hall. Many will remember "Belinda" by the same author, which was produced last year by the Women's University Club of Edmonton. Just recently Mr. Milne has received considerable prominence in the English Press by reason of his plays, notably in "The London Observer" and "The Athenaeum", so that the choice of the play is a very happy one on the part of the Alumni Association.

The roles in the play are taken by the following: Mr. Henry Knowles, Mr. H. R. Leaver; Mrs. Knowles, Katie McCrimmon; Melisande (her daughter), Margaret Gold; Jane Bagot (Mrs. Knowles' niece), Agnes Wilson; Mr. Gervase Mallory, L. Y. Cairns; Mr. Bobby Coote, George Parney; Gentleman Susan, A. Blair Paterson; Alice, Muriel Tregillus; Ern, Harry Kerr.

Like most of Milne's plays, "The Romantic Age" depends on its lively and witty dialogue to carry it along. Melisande, the romantic heroine, living in what she thinks is an age of "bread sauce" and yearning for the return of the days of Lancelot and Elaine, is a veritable triumph for Milne. She is permitted in the second act of the play to realize her romantic imagination and meets the hero of her dreams, dressed in blue and gold, in a wood. Not till the last act of the play when Gervase Mallory—for such is the name of her "true knight"—calls at her home in an ordinary loud golfing suit and she learns that his failure to arrive at a fancy dress ball is the cause of his romantic style of

dress, not till then is she thoroughly disillusioned.

Thus Melisande, by a rather bitter experience, is made to realize (as does Jane, her unromantic cousin, who has arrived at her conclusion by no intricate process whatever) that perhaps after all there may be romance in the so-called ordinary lives of people. We find her finally consenting to marry Gervase—though she knows now that blue and gold is not his usual attire—and the play closes quaintly with Melisande, the dreamy, seated alone on the stage reading a recipe for "bread sauce."

In his introduction to "Second Plays" Milne himself has this to say about Melisande: "By the way, a word about Melisande. Many of the critics said that nobody behaved like that nowadays. I am terrified at the thought of arguing with them, for they can always reduce me to blushes with a scornful, 'My dear man, you can't do that in a play!' And when they tell me to remember that Strindberg said in '93 (if he were alive then; I really don't know) or what Aristotle wrote in—no, I shan't even guess at Aristotle, well, then, I just want to burst into tears, my ignorance is so profound. So very humbly, I just say now that, when Melisande talks and behaves in a certain way, I do not mean that a particular girl exists (Miss Jones of 999 Bedford Park) who talks and behaves like this, but I do mean that there is a type of girl, who, in her heart, secretly thinks things like this. If from your great knowledge of the most secret places of a young girl's heart, you tell me that there is no such type, then I shall only smile. But if you inform me sternly that a dramatist has no business to express an attitude in terms of an actress, then you reduce me to blushes again. For I really know nothing about play-writing, and

I am only sustained by two beliefs. The first is that rules are always made for the other people; the second is that, if a play by me

is not obviously by me, and as obviously not by anybody else, then (obviously) I had no business to write it."

## Women in Men's Books

Great social changes are usually reflected in literature, though not always simply and directly. This paper aims at illustrating one instance of this, namely, the portrayal of women's changed position. But this is matter for a book, and only one or two sides of the question can be touched here. It is woman's sentimental emancipation which I wish to describe rather than her struggle for economic independence. This emancipation can be most clearly seen in the changed attitude towards marriage. Of course this change is closely bound up with the economic question, but for our purpose it can be dealt with separately. A second limitation of this paper is that it concerns itself only with the well-to-do classes, with the women who, a hundred years ago, were described as "females in the middle and higher ranks of life." Any starting point is more or less arbitrary, but there is something to be said for beginning with the seventeenth century. The discussion as to the status and capacity of women became prominent then, and is in some sense of the term, modern.

Till the middle of the 19th century there is a fair measure of agreement between writers, whether men or women, who dealt with the subject. This agreement rests on certain common assumptions.

The first of these, if it is an assumption, is the inferiority of women. Man, so the argument runs, has had the larger share of reason bestowed on him; woman was framed for gentle submission. This submission, of course, might be more apparent than real, for it was admitted by experienced men that her superior charm and strat-

egy might enable her to guide and control her governor, though without his knowing it. This conception of woman's relation to man can be seen, for instance, in what Milton says of Adam and Eve in "Paradise Lost"—

For contemplation he and valor formed,

For softness she and sweet attractive grace;

He for God only; she for God in him.

His fair large front and eye sublime declared

Absolute rule.

Milton is often abused for his Oriental condescension to woman and it is implied that, in this respect, he is exceptionally offensive. What is really exceptional in Milton is the nobility and generosity of his utterances. He conceives of woman more nobly than any of his contemporaries,—except, perhaps, John Bunyan.

The second assumption is that woman's chief function is marriage. There was little or no difference of opinion on this point. No interest was considered important enough to rival the claims of marriage. The phrase about the proper sphere of woman being in the home, was, even in the 18th century, a sacred masculine commonplace,—and a commonplace which few women questioned.

A pleasant example of seventeenth century opinion on woman's marriage duties is to be found in the little book written by the Marquis of Halifax for his daughter. The affection of a father softens the counsel which he feels bound to give her as a man of the world:—as a man of the world who knew the court of Charles II. He admits that marriage laws are harsh towards women, and that the word

"to obey" has an uncourtly sound. But though it is vain to rebel against law and custom, yet with a little skill even a difficult husband may be managed. A wife indeed should thank God her husband has faults, for one without faults would be a dangerous observer. Few women could bear having all they say or do judged by such a critic. Halifax goes on to give his daughter hints as to how various kinds of husbands may be dealt with and used to advantage. If he is a drunkard, a wise and patient wife will receive him without a storm. She will thus gain kind treatment and his weakness will at times unfit him for holding the reins of government. Then is her chance. She may win greater power than would be possible under a sober husband.

Against an ill-humored husband, gentleness and flattery are the best weapons. A stingy husband may have his pockets opened by appeals to his pride. Even if the husband be a fool, the outlook is not wholly dark. "God Almighty", says Halifax, with practical piety, "seldom sendeth a grievance without a remedy, or at least such a mitigation as taketh away a greater part of the sting and the smart of it.....A wife very often maketh the better figure for her husband's making no great one.....If you will be more ashamed in some cases of such a husband, you will be less afraid than you would perhaps be of a wise one." The husband's incompetence gives the wife supremacy. "Therefore be sure, if you have such an idiot that none except yourself may have the benefit of the forfeiture. Such a fool is a dangerous beast, if others have the keeping of him; and you must be very undexterous if when your husband shall resolve to be an ass, you do not take care he may be your ass".

Marriage looked at in this way may seem to be less a partnership than a contest, in which power is matched against cunning. But whatever its disadvantages, it is regarded by Halifax as woman's

natural arena. His book was constantly reprinted and kept its popularity well into the next century.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, Samuel Richardson's once famous novel, "Pamela", involves a strange glorification of marriage. Pamela, the virtuous maid-servant, has dishonorable advances made to her by her master, Mr. B. His importunity drives her to moral indignation, to fainting fits and even to thoughts of suicide. But the gentleman suffers a change of heart and proposes marriage. He is accepted not only without hesitation but with eager gratitude. Richardson, though an ardent champion of women, sees nothing debasing in Pamela's conduct. The alternative title of the book is "Virtue Rewarded"; and the rather clammy moral seems to be that any risks are worth running to secure a husband of wealth and rank.

After the success of her own strategy, Pamela is glad to give the benefit of her advice to other young women.

"In your maiden state, think yourself above the gentlemen; and they'll think you so too, and address you with reverence and respect, if they see there be neither pride nor arrogance in your behaviour, but a consciousness of merit, a true dignity, such as becomes virgin modesty, and untainted purity of mind and manners, like that of an angel among men; for so young ladies should look upon themselves to be, and will then be treated as such by the other sex.

"In your married state, which is a kind of state of humiliation for a lady, you must think yourself subordinate to your husband; for so it has pleased God to make the wife.....If you marry a gentleman of sense and honor.....he will look upon you as his equal; and will exalt you the more, for your abasing yourself".

The meanness of such morality was apparent enough to Richardson's great contemporary, Henry Fielding. But Fielding's own treatment of marriage is blunt and



crude enough. Tom Jones is not a sneak or a hypocrite, but there is not much more to be said for him. He is a coarse, hearty animal, without much intelligence and with an indiscriminate appetite for pleasure. Fielding would have laughed at the idea of the same moral standard for men and women, and he sees nothing offensive in handing over to Tom the charming Sophia Western. If Richardson was a silly sentimentalist, Fielding was a not over-fastidious John Bull.

In the nineteenth century we find this same downright masculine point of view, which is sometimes not far from brutality and sometimes not far from truth, in William Cobbett. Cobbett was a farmer, a journalist, a politician, and above all, a proud husband and father. Written or spoken advice is usually tiresome, but his "Advice to Young Men and (Incidentally) to Young Women," (1829), is an exception to the rule. It is readable by virtue of its earnestness, its constant appeal to experience and the author's excellent opinion of William Cobbett. Marriage, he holds, affords the only rich life for man or woman. Of course it brings cares and troubles, but they are nothing to the anxieties of the bachelor who has nobody to look after his house and health. "In short, what the women themselves say is strictly true, namely, that without wives, men are poor, helpless mortals". The married man is not only happier, he is more efficient; wife and children are a spur. And, if more argument is needed, a wife in the long run, is cheaper than a servant.

Such are the rewards of marriage, but they can only be gained if a partner is chosen wisely. Cobbett gives a list of qualities desirable in a wife or in a girl who does not wish to discourage suitors: chastity, sobriety, industry, frugality, cleanliness, knowledge of domestic affairs, good temper, beauty. They form a homely ideal and do not leave much room for the tender shrinking graces.

But, as Cobbett remarks, "Lovers may live on very aerial diet, but husbands stand in need of the solids." A clean board, a well-cooked meal, a cheerful fire, are more to Cobbett than any frills.

His advice to the husband about to choose a mate is nothing if not concrete. For example: how are you to tell if a girl will prove an industrious wife? Watch her at meals, answers Cobbett. His motto is: "Quick at meals, quick at work". "If her jaws move in slow time, and if she rather squeeze than bite the food; if she so deal with it as to leave you in doubt as to whether she means finally to admit or reject it; if she deal with it thus, set her down as being in her very nature incorrigibly lazy. Never mind the pieces of needle work, the tam-bouring, the maps of the world made by the needle, get to see her at work upon a mutton chop, or a bit of bread and cheese; and if she deal quickly with these, you have a pretty good security for that activity, that stirring industry, without which a wife is a burden instead of being a help."

This is not a very romantic way of choosing a partner,—one almost forgets that Cobbett was a contemporary of Keats and Shelley, and that beauty was on his list.

In discussing this matter, Cobbett as usual keeps his head. Why is beauty desirable in a wife? Chiefly because the husband is kept pleased with his bargain. A beautiful wife, it is true, will have many admirers, but this is really an advantage. Their numbers will make it difficult for her to choose and she will end by continuing to put up with her husband and, to crown all, a plain wife will need more setting off and so will cost more to dress.

Cobbett is in no doubt as to who is head of the house: "A husband, under command, is the most contemptible of God's creatures". He dwells on the dreadful consequences of allowing encroachment on the husband's rights. But while there must be no nonsense



or misunderstanding on this point, yet a husband is a cad who is not, as Cobbett says he himself was,—ever alert to do a kindness to his wife; and he is a fool if he does not frequently seek his wife's advice.

A delicate taste will pass with relief from Cobbett to contemplate the early Victorian ideal of female beauty and character. Cobbett rose to be a famous man, but his way of thinking reminds one that he came of hard-headed peasant stock. The Victorian ideal sprang from classes with more time for sentimental fripperies. The conception was, of course, not entirely new. Indeed, it was substantially like Richardson's. But it has more sham refinement and a larger dose of sentiment. Literature, especially poetry, often affords an escape from ugly realities. If you cannot have decency in life it is pleasant to have it in books. The grossness of English society during the Regency led to the sentimental glorification of women. Women are presented as they wished to be thought of or as men wished to think them. A poem entitled "Woman" (1810) gives an early statement of the ideal. It contrasts man's magnificent daring and terrible strength with the delicacy and timidity of his tender mate. Here is the picture of what the author calls "the bearded kind":

Man, from those moments, when his  
infant age  
Cried for the moon, ambitious aims  
engage,  
One world subdued, more worlds he  
wishes given,  
He piles his impious tower to  
clamber heaven;  
Scoops cities under earth; erects  
his home  
On mountains of wild surges, vales  
of foam;  
Soars air, and high above the thun-  
der runs,  
Now flaked with sleet, now red-  
dened under suns.  
Even in his pastime, man his soul  
reveals;  
Raised with carousing shout, his  
goblet reels,

Now from his chase imperial lions  
fly,  
And now he stakes a principedom on  
a die;  
What would he more? The conse-  
crated game  
Of murder must transmit his epic  
name,  
Some Empire tempts him: at his  
stern command  
An armed cloud hails iron o'er the  
land.  
Earth thunders underneath the pon-  
derous tread,  
Son slaughters sire, the dying stab  
the dead.  
The vallies roar, that loved a warb-  
ling mood,  
Their mutilated lilies float on blood;  
And corpses sicken streams, and  
towns expire,  
And color the nocturnal clouds with  
fire,  
Last, vultures pounce upon the fin-  
ished strife,  
And dabble in the splash of human  
life.

And here is the partner of his  
cares, "the blushing kind":  
But the meek female, far from war  
removes,  
Girt with the graces and endearing  
loves.  
To rear the life we destine to de-  
stroy,  
To bind the wound we plant, is her  
employ.  
Her rapine is to press from healing  
bud,  
Or healthful herb, the vegetable  
blood;  
Her answer, at the martial blast  
abhorred,  
Harmonic noise along the warbling  
chord. ....  
To her belong light roundelay, and  
reel,  
To her the crackling hearth and  
humming wheel;  
(Sounds of content!) to her the  
milky kine,  
And Peace, O Woman, gentle Peace  
is thine!

Both Thackeray and Dickens  
have drawn women intended to  
embody this ideal. Agnes Wick-  
field, the "good angel" of David  
Copperfield, is one example. An-  
other is Helen Pendennis. The  
emotion of Thackeray and Dickens

in contemplating such ladies is perfectly sincere. Thackeray, we are told, shed tears when describing the death of Helen Pendennis. That we have no trouble in reading the passage dry-eyed is, let us hope, not because of callousness; the fault is not in us but in Mrs. Pendennis.

"I think it is not national prejudice which makes me believe that a high-bred English lady is the most complete of all heaven's subjects in this world. In whom else do you see so much grace and so much virtue; so much faith and so much tenderness; with such a perfect refinement and chastity? ..... Women in whose angelical natures there is something awful as well as beautiful to contemplate; at whose feet the wildest and fiercest of us must fall down and humble ourselves, in admiration of that adorable purity which never seems to do or to think wrong."

Mrs. Pendennis, who inspired this outburst, has more heart than head. A little less refinement and a little more intelligence would be an improvement. Amelia Sedley, who is very much the same, would have been less like a piece of ornamental wax work if she had been a little more like Becky Sharp.

The idea that only as man's gentle dependant could woman find a successful life persisted far into the 19th century. And after all what other career except marriage was open? Most other roads were barred to woman by her lack of education and by the strong prejudice against unladylike occupations. Marriage was almost the only profession which was thoroughly respectable and yet required no training.

The discussion of woman's education went on side by side with the discussion of her wifely duties. And men, having debarred her from a decent education naturally sneered at her ignorance. "As divines say," wrote Swift, "that some people take more pains to be damned than it would cost them to be saved; so your sex employ

more thought, memory and application to be fools than would serve to make them wise and useful.....It is a little hard that not one gentleman's daughter in a thousand should be brought to read or understand her own natural tongue or to be judge of the easiest books that are written in it".

The extreme masculine view was that woman should be trained in household duties and in nothing else. Instead of song and music let them learn cookery and laundry". At the most, her education should comprise only accomplishments such as dancing, music and French. She should not meddle with serious matters fit only for the mind of man and beyond her power. If she could master them they would destroy her charm. When Mary Wollstonecraft, at the end of the eighteenth century, urged that women should be trained as rational companions for men and not as playthings, she and her few allies were regarded with horror and amazement. Horace Walpole, in his pleasant way, called her a "hyena in petticoats". This hostility to a sound education for women broke down slowly in the course of the nineteenth century. Ruskin, in the 60's, was putting forward startling economic ideas, but there was nothing very new or disturbing in his ideas about women. Man, in his view, is the doer, the creator, the discoverer, the defender. To him belong daring adventures and bold speculations, but woman enters no contest and is protected from all dangers and temptations. While man does his rough work in the world, she presides over a sweetly ordered home and reads the "Angel in the House". Her education should comprise all such knowledge as may enable her to understand and even aid the work of man. Nearly half a century later, Mr. Wells' Ann Veronica was met by this attitude when she was told that the study of biology was "unwomanly" and that it would "unsex" her, whatever that means.

With her education thus limited what career was open to the unmarried woman? She might remain as a hanger-on in the household of a married brother or sister. Such sad figures are common in eighteenth and nineteenth century fiction, and are usually treated with satire or ridicule. It is, of course, assumed that none of them are single from choice.

From such humiliating dependence, she might escape by becoming a governess. It was hardly a change for the better. Tom Pinch's sister in "Martin Chuzzlewit" is a fair representative of these sufferers. "Visitors for Miss Pinch!" said the footman. He must have been an ingenious young man, for he said it very cleverly: with a nice discrimination between the cold respect with which he would have announced visitors to the family, and the warm personal interest with which he would have announced visitors to the cook." The woman, married or single, who took up public work, was considered fair game for the satirist. Mrs. Jellyby in "Bleak House" devoted herself wholly to public matters, and especially to Africa where she was interested in the cultivation of the coffee berry and the conversion of the natives. She seemed, Dickens says, to be able to see nothing nearer than Africa—at any rate, not her neglected children and her long-suffering husband. "My dear," said Mr. Jellyby, to his eldest daughter just before her marriage, "my dear, never have a mission."

The revolt against this "bondage of frivolity, dollhood and imbecility", as Carlyle called it, gradually makes itself felt after 1850. About 1880 it becomes really vigorous. The causes of the change, social, economic and political forces, lay outside of literature, but affected it. Books, in their turn, not only portrayed the movement, but helped it forward. If the old order of things had been upheld by the prejudices of men, men were now the first to attack the barriers which kept women

from free self-expression. Many gallant pens wrote in the cause: J. S. Mill, Meredith, Browning, George Gissing, all bore a hand.

Meredith is one of the clearest headed of these writers. Some of his pages on women are as tonic as mountain air or spring water. He is the declared foe of sentimentalism which to him is a kind of soft-hearted sensuality. If we are to judge our society by its treatment of women, we shall find that we have disguised but not outgrown our primitive male savagery. Men are grossly oriental in demanding that women should come to them with a dainty external purity, like the bloom on delicate fruit. The ornamental whiteness of a wax work sex is more highly prized than moral and intellectual strength. While men are still so near the original savage, while women are content to meet men's demands, marriage will remain what it is, instead of being what it might be, a high sort of comradeship, implying a living and frank exchange of the best thought and feeling of both man and woman.

These ideas run through several of Meredith's novels. Nowhere are they more clearly seen than in "The Egoist". Sir Willoughby Patterne wished his betrothed to come to him in cloistral purity. He did not approve of young women who run about the world nibbling and nibbled at. He wished his bride to have the wondering innocence of a young bird just free of its egg shell. He thought he had found his ideal in Clara Middleton. She reminded him of fresh gathered morning fruit in a basket. As his wife she would be placed in an enclosed and fortified bower where the noise and ugliness and conflict of the world should not intrude. Gradually this conception of life, which Sir Willoughby explains to Clara with loving enthusiasm, comes to offend the girl. She begins to dread the life which will be hers as Lady Patterne. After a couple of unsuccessful attempts she breaks through the silken fetters which

bind her and wins her liberty.

Clara Middleton realized the dangers of her position in time and escaped. But some of Meredith's heroines are not so lucky. Diana of the Crossways has to suffer at the hands of a churlish sour husband before she discovers that while "men may have rounded Seraglio Point, they have not yet doubled Cape Turk". Her freedom comes only with the death of her husband. The heroine of "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" escapes from a selfish husband by flight. Carinthia, the exquisite heroine of a hopeless book, "The Amazing Marriage", is brutally deserted by her husband. When he comes to see her priceless worth and sues for reacceptance, he is refused with brief dignity.

The rebels in Mr. Wells's novels have fewer hesitations and misgivings in their fight for freedom than Meredith's women. The mere lapse of time partially accounts for this difference. Most of his ideas about marriage can be found in Meredith, but of course Mr. Wells writes as if they had never occurred to anybody before.

Ann Veronica is one of the liveliest of these young persons. Her father wishes her, now that schooldays are over, to live quietly at home with her sister, until a desirable suitor turns up. But Ann wants to find out about things generally and especially about biology. Home becomes intolerable, she runs away to London and is entreated to return in vain. She borrows forty pounds from a business man who draws certain inferences; but when he makes love to her Ann nearly kills him by jiu jitsu. Disgusted with her glimpse of the ugly side of life she joins the suffragettes and is sent to jail for a month. On coming out she patches up a peace with her father. She is to live at home, but is allowed to go on with biology. She falls in love with the demonstrator, who is a married man though separated from his wife, declares her feelings to him, and goes with him to Switzerland. They have, however, no

objections to being married and when circumstances allow they go through the ceremony. In the end Ann and her father are reconciled. Indeed she and her husband come to see so clearly the limitations of the older generation that they make gracious allowances. There is something a little offensive in the way Ann Veronica comes to regard her father as a rather insignificant person, with doubtful table manners and limited intelligence.

"I would rather," said a dignitary of the Church of England, "send my daughter to a house where diphtheria was raging, than expose her to a more terrible contamination by allowing her to read 'Ann Veronica'." This is the kind of remark which helps to sell books.

Stanley Houghton's play "Hindle Wakes", first produced in 1912, may be taken as a last illustration of the change in ideas.

Fanny Hawthorn, a weaver at Daisy Bank Mill, goes off for a week end with Alan Jeffcote, the mill-owner's son. When she comes home her parents extort a confession from her and her father demands justice from old Jeffcote. Alan is ordered to marry the girl and consents. A meeting of the two families is held to arrange matters. But when the arrangements are about completed, it turns out Fanny has no intention of marrying Alan. "I made sure you wanted to marry me if you got the chance," says Alan.

"No fear," replies Fanny, "you're not good enough for me. The chap Fanny Hawthorn weds has got to be made of different stuff from you, my lad, ..... You're not a fool altogether. But there's sommat lacking. You're not man enough for me. You're a nice lad, and I'm fond of you, but I couldn't ever marry you."

She has her own life to live and she's going to choose what it's to be.

This is different from Pamela, who jumps at the chance to marry her master. "God be ever more blessed and praised," she wrote on

her wedding day, "and make me not wholly unworthy of such a transcendent honor! and bless and reward the dear, dear, good gentleman who has thus exalted his unworthy servant and gives her a place which the greatest ladies would think themselves happy in!"

Mr. B., Richardson tells us, "thought fit" to marry Pamela. If Mr. B. had lived a couple of centuries later he might have found that the lady had something to say in the matter and that her eager acceptance could not be taken for granted. —R. K. Gordon.

## News of the Graduates

*Agnes Wilson*

Miss Victoria Allen, B.A., '18, has returned to her home in Olds, Alberta. Since graduation at the University of Alberta, Miss Allen has taken post graduate work in Law at Chicago University where she received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, and at Yale, of which institution she is a Doctor of Law.

A letter from Mrs. Palmer Anderson (nee Adelia Rorem), B.A., '19, from Peking, China, to Miss Frances Stubbs, gives the following information: Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Anderson travelled to China on the Empress of Russia reaching there on October 1, 1921. They are at present absorbed in learning the intricacies of the Chinese language, after which they intend to engage in missionary work under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. Their address is: North China Union Language School, Peking, China.

Mrs. W. F. Beamish (nee Klyne Moraw), B.A., '18, is living at Grand Valley, Ontario.

Mr. Ernest H. Buckingham, B.S.A., '21, is instructor and farm manager at the Vermilion Agricultural School, Vermilion, Alberta.

Miss Lillian Cobb, B.A., '18, is on the staff of the Lethbridge High School and she is this year completing her work extramurally for the degree of M.A. from the University of Alberta.

Mr. Alexander Cook, B.Sc. in Arts, '20, who is studying mathematics at Harvard University, has been appointed instructor in Mathematics for the current session.

Miss Kathleen Fergusson, B.A., '20, is at present engaged in teach-

ing in the Claresholm High School, Claresholm, Alberta.

Mrs. J. D. Forbes (nee Carey Pheasey), B.A., '17, has returned from a visit to Scotland and is residing at 10633 124 Street, Edmonton.

Miss Elizabeth Fraser, B.A., '20, is a member of the Vermilion High School staff teaching English and Languages.

Mr. A. E. Hayes, B.A., '16, is in attendance at the University of Alberta registered as a partial graduate student.

Mr. James Ewart Jaffray, B.Sc., '16 and his bride are residing in Calgary where Mr. Jaffray is Inspecting Engineer in the Reclamation Service of the Department of Interior. His address is 513-8th Avenue West, Calgary.

Miss Bertha Lawrence who graduated in May 1921 with First Rank Honours in History has been awarded the scholarship offered by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire for one year's study in any university in Great Britain. Miss Lawrence has not yet made a decision as between Oxford and London University, but in either case will continue her study in the field of History when she goes to England next October.

Mr. W. S. McDonald, B.Sc., '15 is at present employed as Engineer in the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, Calgary, Alberta.

Miss Constance McFarland, B.A., '20, is school principal at Consort, Alberta.

Mr. Archibald MacGillivray, B.Sc in Mining Engineering, '21, and his wife (nee Miss Beulah Van



Buskirk), are living at Evansburg, Alberta, where Mr. MacGillivray is Superintendent of Mines.

Mr. Elmer McKittrick, B.Sc., is engaged in work in the Department of Physics, University of Alberta.

Miss Jeanette McIntosh, B.A., '21, is attending the McTavish Business College in Edmonton.

The following item taken from the Varsity "Gateway," will be of interest to Rollie's friends:—

"Rollie Michener, B.A., '20 is on the Oxford University Canadian hockey team. This team is composed, with one exception, of Canadians, and they have been making a "clean sweep" of all the games they have taken part in."

Mr. P. F. G. Morecombe, B.A., '21, who was visiting in the city in January, gives his address as: 1507 Broad Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

Mrs. Robert Mundell (nee Miss A. L. MacLeod), B.A., '19, is residing at Lemberg, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Hiram E. Reed, B.Sc., '14, is living at Calgary, Alberta and is Director of Levelling with the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Charles F. Reilly, B.Sc., '20, is on the staff of the Western Canada College, Calgary.

Mr. Joseph F. Richardson, LL.B., '21, is practising Law with the firm of Sutherland and Richardson, Peace River, Alberta.

Mrs. Haines (nee Doris C. Smith), B.A., '18, is living in the St. Dunstan Apartments, Edmonton.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, B.A., '15, sends Christmas Greetings and

good wishes for the New Year from Kingston, Jamaica, where he is Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Miss Frances Stubbs, B.A., '19, after a year spent at her home in Calgary, has returned to her position on the General Office staff of the University of Alberta.

Miss Hazel Tillotson, B.A., '20, is teaching a Primary Grade in Hillhurst Public School, Calgary.

Miss Georgina Thomson, B.A., '19, is teaching in the Central Collegiate Institute, Calgary, Alberta, and is pursuing, extra-murally, work for the degree of M.A. at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Harry J. Wilson, B.A., '15, was formally called to the Alberta Bar by Chief Justice Harvey on January 3, 1922.

The following graduates of the University of Alberta are at present taking the special Normal course which is being given in the Highlands School in Edmonton: Misses Ina Bissell, Wilda Blow, Agnes Fuog, Blanche Giffen, Mildred Hall, Avis Hibbard, Constance McLaughlin, Kathleen Terrill, Elizabeth Teviotdale and Mrs. Emil Skarin; Messrs. Sidney Bainbridge, G. Einarson, G. F. Hustler, J. E. Kirk, P. L. F. Riches, and G. Sillak.

Information as to the addresses of the following graduates would be much appreciated by the Alumni Recorder:

Joseph L. Jackson, B.A., '15, M. A., '16.

Miss Ethel Lake, M.A., '20.

L. H. Miller, LL.B., '14.

Edward C. Snider, B.A., '21.

Jessie C. Stewart, B.A., '18.

Office Phone 4581

Res. Phone 2206

## HUGH E. STANTON, B.A. LL.B.,

Barrister, Solicitor and

Notary Public

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720 Tegler Building

EDMONTON,  
Alberta

## Births, Marriages and Deaths

### Births

FORBES—To Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Forbes, a daughter, Marion Jean, on October 7, 1921.  
 MORECOMBE—To Mr. and Mrs. P. F. G. Morecombe, a son, "Fred Junior," January, 1922, at Calgary.

### Marriages

BEAMISH-MORAW—Dr. W. F. Beamish, a former University of Alberta student, to Miss Klyne Moraw, at Edmonton, Dec. 28, 1921.

JAFFRAY-McBAIN—James Ewart Jaffray, B.Sc., '16, to Miss Myrtle McBain of Edmonton, January 2, 1922.

MacGILLIVRAY-VanBUSKIRK — Archibald D. MacGillivray, B.Sc., in M.E., '21, to Miss Beulah Van Buskirk of Edmonton and former University of Alberta student, at the home of Mr. R. B. Bryden. Rev. Mr. J. W. Bainbridge performed the ceremony.

MUNDELL-MacLEOD — Robert Mundell to Miss Annie Louise MacLeod, August 3, 1921, at Plenty, Sask.

## ODE TO PROGRESS

### I.

Great Mover of the inmost scheme of things,  
 Divine Inspirer of man's noblest aim,  
 From Whom all Progress, all advancement springs.

Which through the throbbing world Thy course proclaim.  
 Thou Who didst raise th' Egyptian from the sand,  
 And gavest Grecian life immortal fame

With Culture fashioned by Thy mighty hand;  
 Thou Who before all peoples marchest on  
 O'er tortuous ways, and dost alone command

They follow where the guiding light has shone.  
 Whate'er the road, where'er the course is laid  
 E'en though in pain they traverse it alone.

Great Spirit, Who art roaming everywhere,  
 Show us Thy Garment and attend our Prayer.

### II.

Thou Who from out the storm cloud send'st Thy fire  
 To quicken man's dull impulse toward the Right,  
 Thou Who dost rudely shake but to inspire

The Progress of the nations toward the light;  
 Send Fire and Earthquake in our dullest day,  
 Send raging tempest in our darkest night;

One spark—earthborn—of progress in our clay,  
 One spark—God given—from old Prometheus' reed  
 Would make us Phoenix-like rise from decay,

Would fire our altars in our direst need  
 Of sacrifice and give us common strength  
 To follow o'er the paths thou has decreed.

Great Spirit, Who art working everywhere,,  
Show us Thy vision and attend our prayer.

### III.

Thou Who didst shape the mountains, so they stand  
Memorials of upheavals from the earth;  
Thou Who didst clothe the plains, and didst demand

Creation's Progress while that men had birth.  
Achievements fashioned by Thy mighty power,  
Securely stand, eternal in their worth;

Man only calculates from hour to hour,  
Grasps no great consequence beyond his day,  
What are his painted palace, keep and tower.

But habitations waiting their decay;  
In ruins now Rome's temples crumbling fall,  
What can man build that will forever stay?

Eternal Spirit, permanent thou art  
Some measure of Thy rule to us impart.

### IV.

Where Science moving with unwearied care,  
Compels both earth and sky to yield their lore,  
And stumbles o'er the ancient ruins, where

Thy Finger traced the road long since before;  
Where Art from out an ancient chequered dream  
Brings deeper thought than what was dreamt of yore

And moving on from vision's stained beam,  
To radiance of the Truth in clearest light;  
Where man leaps upward from the things that seem

To Thought that flashes in his earnest sight,  
There, Spirit Thou art chained in man's domain  
And daylight comes as Progress, after night.

Eternal Spirit, permanent Thou art,  
Some measure of Thy rule to us impart.

—H. R. Leaver.

## Persistence

A most unique method of announcing success in the finals is told in the "Vancouver Daily World" of May 13th last.

"Sorrow Vanquished: Labor Ended: Jordan Passed." This Biblical message, bearing the signature of Mr. Stanley Mathews, registrar of the University of British Columbia, was intended as

the sequel to one of the most human of the many human dramas concealed in the dry announcements of the University results. It was addressed to the Rev. T. H. Wright, pioneer Methodist minister of British Columbia, now stationed at Golden, and it was designed to bring him post-haste to Vancouver to receive the red-trim-

med hood of the Bachelor of Arts.

Age being by no means a matter of years, Mr. Wright was one of the youngest and proudest of the hundred and thirty-nine members of the Graduating Class who bowed before the Chancellor at Convocation yesterday afternoon. And to him was accorded the greatest measure of applause as he stepped from the platform.

With a charge at Golden, Mr. Wright could not attend lectures last year, but he tried the examinations and waited anxiously for the results. He had arranged with the Registrar to send him one of two telegrams when the lists were made known. The first as given above would signal success. The

second showed the indomitable determination of the veteran pastor, for it was to have read: "There's one more river to cross." Fortunately, it was not necessary to send it."

Mr. Wright is to receive the B.A. ad eundem from the University of Alberta next spring and in the meantime is pursuing work towards his B.D. Additional interest in the eyes of Albertans attaches to Mr. Wright, as he is the father of Lieut. Douglas Archibald Wright of the Princess Patricia's who was killed at the Battle of Amiens, August 12, 1918, and was well known to many of our graduates who served with that famous unit.

## "Mr. Waddington of Wyck"

*by May Sinclair*

In Horation Byssche Waddington of Wyck, May Sinclair has given us a portrait of a rather unusual type of English country gentleman. In many respects he is not at all a rare specimen, for in sheer bulk of body, abounding health, and a fussy sort of energy, he is reminiscent of many robust, apple-cheeked country squires one has met in Surrey homes or riding over the Sussex downs. But your English country gentleman, though arrogant and amazingly complacent is not a cad, and Horatio Bysshe Waddington of Wyck is such an insufferable snob and is so wholeheartedly selfish that without apparently meaning to, he does caddish things.

Miss Sinclair has an almost uncanny skill in character analysis, and she keeps at Mr. Waddington right through her book as though she would say to her reader: "I'm going to make you see this man as I see him—heavy, stupid, vain, with a few good instincts so completely submerged in an amazing self-conceit that if they appear at all it is only for a moment to be

nursed in a mood of self justification."

Mrs. Waddington is a delightful type—a woman with a sense of humor so keen that she manages to be amused at her husband's intrigue with another woman because she recognizes it as just another example of his colossal vanity and his desire to appear youthful.

Everybody laughs at Mr. Waddington; even his son; that he is quite unaware of the amusement he causes goes without saying. He takes himself very seriously. The book he is writing, his "League for Liberty"; his manor and gardens all are a part of the tremendous Mr. Waddington of Wyck.

One feels that Miss Sinclair has overdone the thing a bit when she brings the poor old soul down in a final crash of absurdity by having him bring home from London several suits of violent silk pyjamas in preparation for an elopement with his attractive secretary, whom he fondly imagines to be in love with himself. At any rate, Miss Sinclair enjoys herself thor-

oughly in this book; she is having the time of her life with Mr. Waddington. She plays with him as a cat plays with a mouse, knocking him about and pouncing upon him each time from a different angle. Even a serious illness is used to show the poor man up, and perhaps the cleverest bit in the book is the way in which Miss Sinclair makes Mr. Waddington enjoy his illness. Without effort on his own part, he has suddenly become the centre of interest in the house and in the community. People tiptoe about, all whispers

about his condition. He hears the sobs and anxious consultations and glows with satisfaction because he occupies the very centre of the stage. Even the thought of death is pleasant as he contemplates the dreadful loss to society.

But after all, nobody takes Mr. Waddington seriously. Miss Sinclair does not, his wife does not, so why should we? The book is an exceedingly clever satire somewhat over-done but full of interest to the last page.

—E. A. Corbett.

### CLASS '12

The members of the graduating class of 1912 will celebrate the second quinquennial anniversary of their graduation about Convocation time. Plans for a dinner at the Macdonald Hotel are being

arranged by a local committee. Further information may be obtained upon application to Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, Department of Mathematics, University of Alberta.

## Sparks from the Anvil of the Treasurer

The year of 1921 is now a matter of record with the Historian. What has the Alumni Association achieved? Not so much as we wished and not so much as we would have accomplished had we been favoured with a two dollar remittance from each of our members. However this is the third

edition of "The Trail," and we hope that you will assist us in making the publication a medium of news and information. Our request for letters has met with a good response. So, now let us recall to you some dear old friends, who, perhaps, are out of your thoughts but not forgotten.

First of all we will shake hands with Alfred T. Barr, B.D., now of Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy and formerly of Robertson College.

H. A. Kostash writes a very brief letter from Smoky Lake, without giving us any information whatever concerning his adventures.

Miss Ruth Williams gives 29-2nd St., S. W., Medicine Hat as her present address.

Miss Grace H. Duncan is spreading the gospel of higher education at Trochu, Alberta.

And here is W. S. McDonald, who despite the fact that he is at McLeod, is, as of yore, wont to

If you would like a friend to receive "The Trail" regularly send in the name and address and a postal note for One Dollar for a year's subscription. (Three issues).

burst into poetry. He writes as follows:—

"Dear Sir or Madam:

It is almost three months now since there fluttered from my mail a sort of an intellectual raven, which after the above salutation began to harangue on some financial subject or other, ending with the refrain "Two dollars you owe" and frequently since have those raucous notes broken in upon abstruse deduction or philosophical contemplation.

Finally in desperation I consulted the Sybillene mysteries who have decreed that in order to be rid of this discordant chant I must enclose a two dollar bill in an envelope, at the hour when the day

#### If Anyone Has—

Killed a pig,  
Shot his wife,  
Got married,  
Borrowed a stamp,  
Made a speech,  
Lost his job,  
Bought a Ford,  
Robbed a bank,  
Sold a dog,  
Lost his wallet,  
Gone fishing,  
Broken his neck,  
Bought a house,

Committed suicide,  
Shot a cat,  
Been away,  
Come back home,  
Moved his office,  
Taken a vacation,  
Been in a fight,  
Got licked,  
Been arrested,  
Got rich,  
Made a bad bet,  
IT'S NEWS—

Send it to the Editor.

(Adapted from the University of  
(Toronto Monthly)

is dying, in the darkness, wherein no eye may observe. It is my purpose to do so in order that my future may be merry and happy—

And even as I have done this strange thing, there cometh out of the darkness as of a raven singing wondrously sweet,

And you will see the Trail—

You have paid your two dollars

You have paid your two dollars

To Mr. Mothersill.

And that is how I am addressing this letter to you. Same as ever down here. Same job, same life, same looking for a wife. That's me.—W. S. McDonald.

The truth will out. This raven, the symbol of despair, belongs to the Treasurer. It is quite true that the bird has but one song which was:—

"Caught from his unhappy master whom unmerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore, Till the dirges of his hope that melancholy burden bore."

The raven then proceeded to Calgary and picked two bones from the carcass of Charlie Reilly, and returning via Edmonton performed a similar operation on another past president of the Union in the person of Roy C. Jackson.

And now we have with us Dr. W. F. Seyer of the University of B. C. What would you give for a ring side where you could hear another argument between Bill and R. J. Gaunt on the origin of man.

Our next guest of honour is Gordon L. Kidd, mining engineer and geologist, and the man who beat the first syllable into and the second syllable out of Drumheller. He writes as follows:

Dear J. D.—Am enclosing P. O. for \$3.00. I received the Trail O.K., and hope to be able to widen it out enough to take a Ford at least. At the present it is scarcely wide enough for a perambulator. By the way, between buying Fords and perambulators, I am too poor to build trails of any kind, etc.—Gordon L. Kidd.

Gordon's unfortunate fate seems



to have been that he has missed the raven only to be overwhelmed by the Stork.

One of our members writes in January to say that she is exceedingly sorry to have delayed so long before sending in her two dollars. How about ye, who by this time must have "hanged your harps upon the willows and wept" because of your procrastination ten times as great.

Our old friend A. E. White is now practising law with the firm of Williams, Walsh, McKim and Housser, of Vancouver.

John J. Kelly, L.L.B., is practising law at Oyen, Alberta, and doubtless, he will be glad to see any graduates who may be in that district.

We note by the press dispatches that T. W. Lawler was elected secretary of the Board of Trade at Spirit River.

Rev. Wm. Forshaw writes us from the Union churches of Brooks and Duchess. He also says something about Empress. It sounds

as though Bill has established himself in an aristocratic community.

E. L. Whittaker of Vegreville says he intends to keep up his membership even if he is reduced to "hawking" the family plate. Why shouldn't he? A queen did the same thing and discovered America.

But speaking of family plate that reminds us that the young ladies will be interested to know that when Ted Kane makes a call he is now in the habit of lending a hand to wash the after dinner dishes.

That is all we have to say, excepting this—if you won't send in your two dollars, then write us a letter and tell us why you won't send it. If you do not feel equal to such a task, why do something. Try Tanlac or anything at all but let us hera from you.

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL,

Treasurer,

Room 900, MacLeod Bldg.,

Edmonton, Alta.

# **NEWS of the ALUMNI**

does not

# **GROW on TREES**

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**I**F you neglect to send in news about yourself and others—The Trail becomes that much less interesting.

**We all want to hear  
about You.**

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News items should be addressed to

D. J. Teviotdale,  
Editor, "The Trail,  
University of Alberta,  
Edmonton South,  
Alberta.

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1922 — SESSION — 1923

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# THE TRAIL

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Number Four

July, 1922

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## Publication Committee

E. L. Hill

Prof. R. K. Gordon

H. R. Leaver

W. Dixon Craig

D. J. Teviotdale,

Editor and Business Manager.

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(Including Membership Dues of the Association)



The Trail is Published by

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



# THE TRAIL

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*Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta*

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## **The Class of 1922**

Once again it is our pleasant duty to welcome a new class to the ranks of our Alumni Association. Elsewhere will be found a complete list of the class which received degrees at the Spring Convocation this year, together with their present addresses so far as they are known to our Records Department. Sixty-six students were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fourteen to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Arts, three to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, three to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, one to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture, eight to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, twenty-three to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, thirteen to the degree of Master of Arts, one to the degree of Master of Science in Arts, and two to the degree of Master of Science in Applied Science. This makes a total of one hundred and thirty-four, an addition of practically twenty-five per cent. to our numbers. In addition, two well-known public men of Western Canada were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws *Honoris Causa*, Frank Hamilton Mewburn, M.D., C.M., LL.D. (McGill), Professor of Surgery in the University of Alberta, and His Grace, Most Reverend Henry Joseph O'Leary, D.D., Ph.D., J.C.D., Archbishop of Edmonton.

To these new members we issue a most hearty welcome. All, we feel sure, are worthy graduates of our Alma Mater, and we look to them to do their full share in helping us to carry out our traditions of loyalty and service to the University to which we owe so much.

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## **Annual Meeting**

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Edmonton, at the luncheon hour on Thursday, May 11, 1922. After luncheon the President and Treasurer gave reports of their work, both of which showed excellent progress during the year. The Treasurer's report is published on page 4. Your Editor also reported on the publication of *The Trail*.

The matter of the War Memorial Fund was then considered.



It had been held in abeyance for over a year but after considerable discussion the meeting instructed the committee in charge of this work to resume its operations.

The results of the annual elections as announced by the retiring President, Mr. W. Dixon Craig, on the night of the Annual Dinner, are as follows:

Honorary President: Dr. J. M. MacEachran.

President: Mr. J. D. O. Mothersill.

Vice-President: Miss Agnes Wilson.

Secretary: Mrs. E. T. Mitchell.

Treasurer: Mr. R. T. Hollies.

Historian: Mrs. I. F. Morrison.

One striking feature of the election was that although comparatively few took the trouble to send in nominations, the actual vote was very representative.

Several minor amendments to the constitution were discussed and a committee appointed to draft them for presentation at the next meeting.

After a sincere vote of appreciation for the work of Mr. Craig and his retiring executive had been passed, the meeting adjourned.

### Treasurer's Report

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta, for the period from May 12, 1921, to May 11, 1922:

#### RECEIPTS:

Balance on Hand, May 12, 1921 .. .	\$117.24	.
Membership fees .....	\$387.00	
Advertising .....	10.00	
Annual Function .....	287.25	
Proceeds from "The Romantic Age" ..	112.07	

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

Annual Banquet .....	\$351.00	
Stationery, Printing and Postage ..	206.24	
Orchestra for Annual Banquet ...	49.00	
Advertising .....	7.75	
Filing Cabinet .....	10.00	\$623.99
Balance on Hand, May 11, 1922...		\$292.76

*J. D. O. Mothersill.*

Audited—A. West.

Our Annual Statement is an indication of the growth of the Alumni Association. During the year some one hundred and ninety-four members paid their fees. This record should have been much better. During the year four general solicitations were mailed to our members. Every communication had a return address and from the letters returned, fully 95 per cent. of my communications must have reached their proper destination. About 35 per cent. of our members responded. As the result of their small contributions we are able to publish this report and let you know that in the Province of Alberta we have an alumni association in which 35 per cent. of our graduates take an active interest.

The year just closed has been devoted, largely, to building up a central organization. This year we hope to improve on that organization and give to the Alumni Association something in the nature of a definite purpose. In this work we require the assistance and active support of every one of our graduates. We want more than mere sympathetic good intentions. Mr. R. T. Hollies, a most loyal supporter of the Alumni Association, is our new Treasurer. A letter addressed to him at the University of Alberta, will reach its proper destination. As your retiring Treasurer, I urge every graduate of our University to immediately forward his or her membership fee of two dollars. Don't wait for another solicitation. Help us to make 1922-23 the record year of our history.

*J. D. O. Mothersill,*  
Treasurer, 1921-22.

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## **To Our Members**

We have just recorded the most successful year in the history of the Alumni Association. It has been a year devoted, largely, to establishing a strong central organization. It is due to the untiring effort of last year's president, W. Dixon Craig, that much has been accomplished. But each of our members should bear it in mind that the effort of our president was made possible by the loyal and generous support of members who are scattered throughout the world: as far north as the Arctic Circle, as far south as the equator, and east and west as far as you may care to go.

Our Alumni Association is an infant in comparison to other similar organizations. The University of Alberta is establishing many new precedents in the history of universities. As one instance of what I mean, consider the development of its student institutions. There is no reason why our Alumni Association should not do some great pioneer work in its own way.

What is the purpose of an Alumni Association? What re-

relationships should we maintain as between our graduates and our Alma Mater? What can we do to stimulate such a relationship? What can our Alma Mater do to encourage and direct our efforts? I believe that the energy of our Association should be directed toward and focused upon something in the nature of a definite purpose in keeping with the best traditions of our Alma Mater.

During the current year your executive will endeavor to place before the members of the Association its conception of that definite purpose. The views of your executive on the subject will be placed before you in later editions of *The Trail*. Your executive will heartily appreciate a criticism of its views and will welcome advice any member may tender by way of assistance in evolving a definite policy for our Association.

*J. D. O. Mothersill.*

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#### **History of the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta during the Year Ending May 11th, 1922.**

It is a particularly happy circumstance that the first Historian of the Alumni Association for the University of Alberta should be called upon to record the events of what has without question been the most successful year which our organization has yet known.

The year has been particularly marked by two things. Firstly, the renewed enthusiasm and interest of the general body of graduates and secondly, the originality of enterprise which has been evidenced in the activities of the society.

Commencing with the annual meeting in the Spring of 1921, all the general meetings of the society have been well attended and on at least one occasion the accommodation of the assembly room was sorely taxed by the unexpectedly large number of members who appeared. This increased attendance was no doubt largely due to the fact that meetings have been held at more accessible places than formerly and at times better suited to the convenience of the average business man or woman. In place of evening meetings held in some obscure corner of the University buildings, the society has this year met at some central place in Edmonton at the lunch hour on Saturday afternoon and a luncheon preceded the main business of the day.

The first of these general meetings was held in the Board of Trade rooms at Edmonton on September 24th, 1921, when the Graduate Body was addressed by the Honourable Perren Baker, the newly appointed Minister of Education. Mr. Baker outlined a policy with respect to educational matters which appealed very strongly to our members.

The next general meeting was held on November 19th, 1921, in the Board of Trade rooms and on this occasion Dean Boyle of the University of Alberta, in a most able address gave the view point of

the engineer and outlined the important place which graduates from the Department of Engineering occupy in the modern world of affairs.

The third meeting was held at the Macdonald Hotel on January 21st, 1922. To this meeting were invited the members of the graduating class for the year 1922, and Dr. W. H. Alexander was the speaker of the day.

The last ordinary meeting of the year was held upon the 18th of March, 1922, and on that occasion we were addressed by Mr. Russell Love, one of our distinguished graduates.

Most of these meetings were enlivened by the general singing of popular songs under the able leadership of Mr. Howard Emery.

And now I wish to refer briefly to the activities of the Society outside of the mere holdings of meetings.

In the first place, the graduate paper, "The Trail", has seen its initial year of existence. The first issue, one which will no doubt have a considerable historic value in the years to come, was placed in the hands of the members at the annual meeting held a year ago, and publication has since been continued. While the start of this enterprise has necessarily been a modest one, the important thing in your historian's estimation is that a start has actually been made and it will be for succeeding executives to enlarge upon this commencement and to produce a graduate paper in keeping with the importance of our graduate society.

The next feature which emphasizes itself in considering the work of the past year is that for the first time members of this Association have had before them the constitution under which they are operating, a printed copy of our constitution having been furnished to each Alumnus at or before the commencement of the year which I am recording. The result would tend to indicate that most of our members have familiarized themselves with the conditions of this constitution.

I next wish to refer to what I consider a most important innovation: During the past year a determined and quite successful effort has been made to interest local graduate societies of other universities in our organization and to show these societies that we most heartily reciprocate their interest.

Graduates of universities, other than our own, have been guests at our general meetings and our representatives have in turn been invited to functions given by our sister societies. There is naturally a strong community of interest between university men and women irrespective of the institution which each may claim as his or her alma mater, and if the connection already established is continued, it may probably result in a junction of forces should any matter of public interest subsequently arise in which we as university graduates wish to make our influence felt. The limitations imposed upon me by the constitution forbid my dealing in detail with many matters upon which I would like to enlarge.

Before closing my history, however, I wish to briefly tabulate four

additional innovations of the past year, which I consider important.

(1) For the first time an effort has been made to interest the graduating class of the University in the society of which they are shortly to become members. This has been done by devoting a general meeting of our organization to the coming graduates and by co-operation between the final year and our society in the annual dinner and dance.

(2) The first steps have been taken towards forming branches of our society at centres where there are sufficient graduates to make this possible.

(3) The first annual play of the Alumni Association has been prepared and presented, with success. The name of the play was "The Romantic Age" by A. A. Milne, and a copy of the programme is attached to this history for the edification of posterity and the glorification of the cast.

(4) A policy of having our members addressed at each of the general meetings by some public man or woman with a message of interest has been very successfully inaugurated and has added considerably to the interest of these meetings.

One of my duties is to record special achievement by members of our society during the past year. In this connection I would mention the name of Mr. J. Russell Love, who is the second member of our society to be elected to the Legislative Assembly in our Province. The remainder of the graduates have chiefly distinguished themselves by the fact that each has succeeded in earning adequate living during what has undoubtedly been one of the hardest financial years in the history of our province.

While I feel very strongly that the temptation to turn the Annual History into a eulogy of the retiring executive or any member thereof should be avoided at all cost, and while I realize my responsibility in this connection as the first Historian, I nevertheless also feel that this would be no History were not very special reference made to the work of our Past President, Mr. William Dixon Craig.

Your Historian has been closely in touch with Alumni matters ever since the society was organized and can say without hesitation that to no individual member does the society owe such a peculiar debt of gratitude. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Craig has been chiefly responsible for the fact that the past year has been a banner one. By his originality of ideas he has drawn our organization from the beaten path and greatly enlarged our sphere of usefulness, while, by his personality he has enthused and kept enthused our membership, and by his untiring work he has carried through the various plans undertaken. The work of our Past President is emphasized in this History because Mr. Craig is, from the standpoint of our society, a distinguished historical figure and there is no doubt that the influence of his term of office will be long felt.

L. Y. CAIRNS,  
Historian, 1921-22.



## "The Romantic Age"

Our association has produced its first play. Ten of the members gave up three months of leisure to make the production successful, and the result was highly gratifying. "The Romantic Age" will be remembered as one of the most satisfactory performances on our University stage.

Good fortune attended the production in two ways: a thoroughly effective play was chosen, and a competent cast of players was available. The players have had their meed of praise and the hours of preparation are a happy memory. It is but fair to add that this particular play could not have been chosen had Miss Margaret Gold been less willing or less capable. Her versatility was necessary for the highly successful rendering of such a character-study as Melisande.

For a production of this kind, undertaken in a light-hearted spirit of entertainment rather than as a study of drama, the choice of a play is rather difficult. The great themes of drama must be avoided, the subject must be "inoffensive" (as Barrie recently described himself), and yet the play must be worth while.

Mr. Milne's play satisfied these conditions perfectly, yet, so subtly that its qualities were considered superficial. It would be difficult to find many plays which suited the purpose so thoroughly. The dialogue was supple and clever and withal had a certain artless air. There was always enough wind in the sails to take the play over rather shallow waters, just enough wind for the ballast carried. The situations, it may be, were rather obviously artificial, with a dramatist like Milne, intent on the development of some character, this frequently happens. But the situ-

ations are accepted because they are not, as they are in low comedy or the cinema, essential to the life and movement of the play. In "The Romantic Age" they are the machinery which enables the dramatist to present a witty and amusing picture of the comedy implicit in that over-weening English virtue propriety. The Knowles family, with their gardeners, servants, motor-cars, prints, embroidery, bread-sauce, golf and all the conventional paraphernalia of affluence are very properly shocked because Melisande takes such a thing as poetry seriously—takes anything seriously, in fact. The denouement shews that Melisande has not really taken poetry seriously. She is merely, in her innocence, rebelling against the code of her class. She rapidly gets over her romantic measles with the timely help of Gervase, "the nice clean-looking, young Englishman, pleasant and good at games, not very clever, perhaps, but, dependable and making quite a handsome income"; her mother's ideal. The spirit of comedy chuckles at such a situation. Mrs. Knowles will die happy and Mr. Knowles will go back to his prints and continue to give the cook a good talking-to about the bread sauce.

The years which Mr. A. A. Milne spent on the staff of "Punch" have come to flower in his plays which carry on the Barrie tradition. As such plays are likely to be seen but seldom in our commercial theatres of the West, the Association has done a service to the Alumni and the University by keeping us in touch with this contemporary phase of comedy. Mr. Milne is still young, and though at present he is seeking fame as a writer of detective stories, his influence on the the-



atre of the next few years is certain to be great. One would like to see the Association continue to produce plays of such calibre. Nothing short of this can justify the expense and the vast amount of work entailed in preparation. To produce an amateur play in a city theatre, even for one night's performance, costs at least five hundred dollars. Although the cost for a Convocation Hall play is actually much less, virtually that sum is being spent and it seems a pity that something worth while should not be the rule with us. The Alumni Association seems peculiarly fitted for the task. With the enlightened appreciation of drama which may be expected from their university training, its members might do much to continue the work begun by "The Romantic Age". The great things of modern drama are still awaiting representation here; plays like "Philip the King", "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray", "Man and Superman", "Candida", "The Voysey Inheritance", "The Playboy of the Western World", "An Ideal Husband". Ibsen remains unknown to most of our playgoers in spite of his preeminence. The list does not promise much in the way of entertainment, but is quite within the reach of those who think it worth while and are willing to undertake the hard work of preparation and rehearsal.

The question has been raised whether, beyond giving publicity

to the name of the Association and adding an odd hundred dollars to its coffers, any worthy end is served by so much work and anxiety as would be involved in carrying out such a scheme. The answer depends on our appreciation of the stage, not the enthusiasm of one or two, but a wide-spread definite conception of the function of drama, is required. Such a conception has recently been expressed by Miss Storm Jamieson in a beautiful passage towards the close of her "Modern Drama in Europe". "As we dream today men will live tomorrow, though we do not recognize our dreams and can give no account of them. Tomorrow sleeps in each man's brain. If he can be roused to interest in it, so much the better for him, and it. In this lies the supreme value and power of drama. It can create interest in the unachieved grandeur, the undeveloped powers of man. With a sharper touch than any other art, it can quicken into life the realities that wait beyond and above the confusion of the day. It can set before men's eyes a conception of life which is better and nobler than its present attainment". Whether we have that, or can get it in the West, is the problem. We talk of Canadian authors and Canadian art. How can we ever get Canadian drama, if we do not try to do something more than occasionally provide a frivolous two hours' entertainment.

James Adam.

## The Diary of a Casual Year

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March ...., —Eighteen from fifty-two is thirty-four. Thirty-four degrees of latitude is a considerable distance through which to sustain contacts; it is, as I think someone

has remarked, about as far as a dog would care to chase a rabbit. Hence the sparseness of my record during the past twelvemonth. Nor is that record worth a curse, friends alumni (ae), unless per-

chance, you are growing old, as I am, and find the simple pleasures of retrospection less damaging to the digestion than many of the more acute joys.

It was just a little less than a year ago that I witnessed the bestowal of *The Trail's* future upon those eminent parasites—fancy enduring lawyers in a civilization even passably efficient—W. Dixon Craig and J. D. O. Mothersill. It became theirs to make or mar, and the next tidings that came to me were that they had made D. J. Teviotdale editor. Habet.

I came east. My Charing Cross Station became the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets. Here, one day soon after, I met Dean Howes. Dean Howes is the sort of man that I like to meet. He has an impinging Ego set in a comprehending Cosmos. So we dropped into the dark and cool of an ice cream parlor, and there we discussed the importance of the West, and the Varsity future in rugby and hockey, and Gladys Buchanan, and perhaps—but I am not very sure about this — our hopes of salvation. Then he went his way, as all respectable contacts do. I do not care for the sort of contacts that come to live with one, and use one's neckties.

A fortnight later, and a block away, I met Professor Burt. Time was when Mr. Burt strode mightily up and down my classroom, with his hands furiously busy in his pockets while he dissected the membrane of the Holy Roman Empire. I remember that poor old structure now by one epigram only; that it was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire. But service in such a Junior Service as the Tanks has improved Mr. Burt, and he came home with me for a carnal game of bridge. There he met certain of my friends, poor devils who are now trade commissioning about the world. One such friend was, and is, a man of parts, a great man, an artist and a critic. He writes unutterable French verse, and sad but pure little stories in the limpid English

of artful simplicity. His gods are the famous French pothouse poets, and the choicest of the abbatoir realists; in debate he has a novel practise. Praise Anatole France to him, and you learn of Marlo of Poitiers, who did the same sort of thing, with a little more of the essential acid in it, in A.D. 1242. Speak sympathetically of Verlaine, and he tells you of a greater drunkard and more exquisite poet to whose manuscripts Verlaine was privy; even old Baudelaire appears to have inherited his fat from some gross and marvellous ruffian whom my friend can quote by the yord. Admire Rostand, and he stuffs Schnitzler down your throat; appreciate Schnitzler and the glory passes to Dowson; and if you chance to know the gutter in which Dowson died, I have no doubt that you would hear of the Peruvian whom he had badly plagiarized. I took Mr. Burt home to meet this chap, anticipating the impact of the historical method upon this dear old literary junkshop. But Mr. Burt chose to drink little beer, and to argue over the legality of the legal profession with one of those awful Scots whom one seems to find on even the best parties. But afterwards he played Polonnais Militaire in his own driving style, and several other things which pleased us all mightily.

Then I had a letter from D. J. Teviotdale, who, it appeared, was going to China, and must needs be introduced. He was going to China with a thirst for knowledge and I rendered to him the signs of all the fountains which I knew. I understand that he has returned, and that now he is on the staff. I do not blame this latter contretemps upon the ocean voyage completely, as the man's natural indolence made some such haven inevitable. The inclination of the twig was too marked when last I saw him. He seeks havens as naturally as women pat their hair.

Then one day Sndy Caldwell came up to town, with his medical degree in his hip pocket, and lug-



Top Row—Miss Tregillus, George Parney, Prof. Adam (Director), H. R. Leaver, L. Y. Cairns, A. Blair Paterson.  
Bottom Row—Miss Wilson, Harry Kerr, Miss McCrimmon, Miss Gold.

gauge largely consisting of back copies of *The Dial* and *The Bookman*. It was a strange and kindly trick that sent this man, probably the greatest that Alberta has graduated to date, into medicine. With the essential twist in his brain which breeds originality like a cancer, with today's casual literary technique at his fingertips, he chose to study a precise science when he should have been tinkering with the mechanism of expression. I think that somewhere, sometime, he has conceived a pity for the imperfect race of men, and would rather serve them. In a few days he went west, and he is now practising in a small village in the south of the province, where he doubtless still reads *The Dial* and misses the best of the columnists immensely.

Then for a long time Alberta merged into a general haze of wheat crops, general elections, and the bitter winter weather. Until I renewed my contact a few Sundays ago while waiting for dinner in the Jamaica Club. Now there is the Jamaica Club in Kingston, and the British Club in Havana, and never the twain do meet. The Jamaica Club reverberates with quietude; it is besieged with vast silences; it is the calmest community that was ever assembled in the name of socialibility. It lives, but you must put your ear to its chest to be sure of it. The British Club in Havana—but I must not corrupt the undergraduates. In the Jamaica Club the *Saturday Review*, and the *Spectator* and the *Morning Post* lie side by side, and when I have read these three, one after the other, I know that as a people we are done for, and that there is no good in us. On this Sabbath, as night fell, even without breaking, I found an appreciation in the *Saturday Review* of Dr. Broadus' book upon the poet-laureateship. It was such a strange place to find one whom I knew and revered. For there is life and warmth in Doctor Broadus, and even a vital flare of epigram, (as witness the

day that the carpenter stuck his head into the classroom in Pembina, and without even changing the rhythm of his sentence, Dr. Broadus quoted serenely,

"A lovely apparition sent,

To be a moment's ornament")

and I hated to come upon an old acquaintance among those cold "Hic Jacets". In the twilight the West India Regiment passed with band blaring, and a battery of pagan piccolos wove festoons of thrills about the sturdy frame of "Onward Christian Soldiers". I felt that I should stand at salute as I folded the *Saturday Review* and put Dr. Broadus back in his place. From the review I learn that he has settled Hotis—Davenants—business and has spoken well of Nahum Tate.

This ends my diary. But on second thought, I had two other contacts. Yet, as they were not cast in the mood of joyous meeting, I am not sure that I should include them. One afternoon in Havana, a bad old man came into my office. I knew him by his bold and bleak eye, by his shattered moustache and the boles of his teeth, and by the stink of the sea upon him. He was the skipper who was always a day behind the world, having sailed up and down the 180th meridian for thirty years; he was that wicked sailor who had abandoned sin because all vices were so genteel. But he said that he was a distressed national, and by the grace of God, a Canadian. (I learned later at the Club that he had been a distressed Briton, American, Nicaraguan and Swede within the compass of a week.) So I took him to feed at a little open-faced restaurant upon the Calle Obispo, and there he thrived upon a plate of arroz con pollo and two cock-tails and two bottles of beer and whiskey neat, and a cognac that he did not pour in his coffee. Then street musicians played by the curb, and the distressed national arose with purpose and came into their midst. I listened eagerly



for some fitting supplement to M'Andrews' Hymn, but he lifted his voice and sang a doleful and decayed ragtime chorus, not even new enough to tickle or old enough to matter. But this was the meat of it—that long ago, in Athabasca Hall, Russell Westberg had kept a gramophone, and a record of that very song. And a good lad now absent had made it his own, and had kept it by him for his cheer even when he had gone out into France. So I was not happy to hear that song again.

Then, a few nights ago, we were high on the Liguanea plain, where the mountains stand about Kingston as about Marathon. Another gramophone curiously took up the tale, and through the moonlight I heard once more, "Far Better Off in the Clink". This is our own especial "Colonel Bogey", and I wanted to walk out and away and across the crumpled skyline for a little. Those chaps have been dead such a long time now.

G. R. Stevens.

## Painted Windows

The 'Gentleman With a Duster' has followed his political 'Mirrors of Downing Street' with a volume of studies of twelve religious leaders of England, and the title, 'Painted Windows', with its quotation from Lowell—'Light, coloured by these reverend effigies, was none the more respirable for being picturesque'—matches well the delicate, but not noticeably modest suggestiveness of the writer's pseudonym. The book has been widely read and discussed, as a book full of undeniable smartness was bound to be, and has doubtless caused great fluttering in sundry dovescotes, but the real interest of the book lies in its being symptomatic of what may be called the tendency in present day letters towards a biographical clinic.

Lytton Strachey tries to run the spirit of the Victorian to earth by a brutally clever dissection of four eminent Victorians, and holds a clinic on the most eminent of all Victorians; the 'Gentleman With A Duster' seeks to isolate the bacillus of political incompetency in his 'Downing Street', and is imitated with indecent haste by a couple of practitioners in the same technique on this side of the water, and now we have 'Painted Windows', which offers its analysis of twelve religious leaders,—a vivisection of twelve out-standing personalities, by a masked

practitioner, the advertised object being the detection of the cause of the sterility of religious life in England today.

The new book leaves many doubts in the mind, as to the validity of the method of the biographical clinic, the qualifications of the leading practitioners, especially when anonymous, and the morality of surgery, where the cleverness of the operation is not convincingly accompanied by human gain. Anybody can slit anybody else's gizzard in a really clever and interesting way, but not all gizzard-slitting is good surgery. One would like to be assured that the gentleman who can write about a score of politicians and others really knows his subjects well enough to estimate with fairness and sympathy their personality and work, and is left to the suspicion that the gentleman has no very profound knowledge of them at all. The parade of intimacy with the inner life of his subjects does not at all reassure one as to the delicacy of the writer's moral sense, and is on the whole distasteful. It needs more than his reiterated 'Alas, poor Yorick, I know him well', to persuade one that his collection of clever journalistic snap-shots is a genuine portrait gallery. Dr. L. P. Jacks assures us gently that some of the things said about him are simply not true, but says he is humbly

grateful for the ordeal he has been put through, which is unnecessarily Christian of Dr. Jacks.

The impression that the Gentleman is only a literary gipsy, turning an honest dollar by reading the palms and feeling the bumps of politicians and churchmen, is not removed by the solemn things that have been written about this book, or lessened by the solemn introduction that Professor Kirsopp Lake wrote for the American edition. This solemnity is indeed a more awful portent for the religious life of the day than any revelation the book makes; that the concluding chapter, in which the author (rashly) tries to commend the assortment of odds and ends of thought that he produces from his own needle-bag, should be considered by anyone as a serious contribution to the religious thought of the day is little less than distressing. It is quite nice

to hear the author crooning over his ideas about things, but it is not important. Every fond parent does it.

Let the reader borrow the gentleman's spectacles for an evening, and look through them at the twelve effigies on the painted windows; he will be richly entertained by the cleverness of the studies of Bishop Gore, Dean Inge, Miss Maude Royden, and the rest of the twelve. He will remember with pleasure the smile on Dean Inge's face, like the small boy looking out from an undertaker's window, and the characterization of Dr. Orchard as a sparrow spreading himself to look like the eagle on the lectern. But let him remember that spectacles, like windows, may be coloured, and are notorious for needing—A Gentleman With A Duster.

D. E. Cameron.

## Class '12 Re-Union

The second quinquennial reunion of Class '12 was held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on Tuesday, the 9th of May, 1922. Among those present were noticed Dr. and Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, Miss E. C. Anderson, Miss A. K. Wilson, F. S. McCall, A. E. Ottewell, L. Y. Cairns, G. D. Misener, J. R. Drysdals and James Adam. Messages received from the following were read by the President: A. J. Law, G. A. Kettys, E. T. Mitchell and A. L. Carr. The whereabouts of

all members of the class were reported upon with the exception of J. G. White.

Prior to the dinner, cards were placed at the seat of each member and on the backs of each card was written an old clipping from "The Gateway". These clippings and also other clippings from "The Gateway" were read during the evening. The chief feature of this reunion was that no speeches were made. It was delightfully informal. In fact, no one got on-

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to their feet to unburden their system of any platitudes or, in fact, anything else. The entire time from seven o'clock to twelve was taken up by an informal chat about old times and the present outlook at the University, the only variation being the reading of a poem by Mr. Cairns. It was decided to hold a third quinquennial reunion of the class during Convocation week 1927. A. E. Otte-well was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. F. S. McCall was instructed to convey to Dr. Tory a message from the Class at the Alumni Banquet.

The entire disappearance of J.

G. White caused the Class a great deal of anxiety. At the last reunion it had been decided to employ a detective to locate the said White and bring him before the Class at this reunion. The detective had no success, and after much discussion it was decided to insert notices in newspapers of all the larger cities of United States and Canada notifying Mr. White that unless he reports to a member of the Class within fifteen days, that a poem entitled "Pinky White" will be written by one Lawrence Yeucalyptus Cairns and widely circulated.

J. R. Drysdale.

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## Graduates 1921-22

The following list does not include the names of those taking a second degree from the University of Alberta, i.e., those who already hold the Bachelor's degree.

Adam, James Don, 11018 83rd Ave., Ed., B.A.  
 Alfred, Victor, R.R. 3, Saskatoon, Sask., LL.B.  
 Allwork, Charles T., 8925 84th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
 Archibald, Margaret C., Suite 2, Bryant Apts., Calgary, B.A.  
 Bakewell, Edna G., B.A.  
 Atkinson, Nelles Henry, 204 First St. W., Calgary, B.Sc. in M.E.  
 Basarab, John Edward, Hotel Grand Apts., Edmonton, LL.B.  
 Beveridge, Belle, 707 Durham Ave., Calgary, B.A.  
 Black, Lois Young, Suite 20, Credit Foncier Bldg., Edmonton, B.A.  
 Bryan, Helen A., 7406 22nd St. A., Ogden, Alberta, B.A.  
 Broadus, Kemper H., 7441 Saskatchewan Drive, Edmonton, B.A.  
 Bryden, Richard B., 9712 111th St., Edmonton, B.Sc. in C.E.  
 Butchart, Harold T., 10828 79th Ave., Edmonton, B.Sc. in M.E.  
 Butchart, Thelma, 10828 79th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
 Cain, Ardis Ruth, Manville, Alberta, B.Sc. in Arts.  
 Cain, Pauline U., Manville, Alberta, B.Sc. in Arts.  
 Chadsey, Louis C., B.A.  
 Charlesworth, Gerald S., 9930 106th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
 Cobbledick, Douglas W., 822 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, LL.B.  
 Cousins, Frank C., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, B.A.  
 Copeland, Earl R. P., B.Sc. in Arts.  
 Cowan, Kate S., 9908 108th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
 Dawson, H. R., 1116 12 Avenue W., Calgary, LL.B.  
 Davis, Edward N., Medicine Hat, Alberta, B.A.

Diller, Dorothy, 31 Bernard Blk., 94th and Jasper, B.A.  
Donaldson, Arthur, 9847 110th St., Edmonton, B.Sc. in C.E.  
Edworthy, Silvanus, 9614 76th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Evans, Russell W., Leipzig, Saskatchewan, B.A.  
Fergusson, Lola, R.R. No. 1, Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Fetter, Roy Eugene, 923 103rd St., Lethbridge, B.A.  
Ford, Francis Armour, 12410 103rd Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Frame, William E., 10749 84th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Francis, A. C., Lanuke, Alberta, B.A.  
Gardiner, Elmslie, Macleod, Alberta, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Gaetz, John Raymond, Red Deer, Alberta, B.S.A.  
Garrison, Daphne, Westlock, Alberta, B.A.  
Giffen, Andrew, 11024 85th Avenue, Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arch.  
Giffen, Blanche 11024 85th Avenue, Edmonton, B.A.  
Good, Lorne, Didsbury, Alberta, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Gordon, Clarke L., Box 7, Stavelly, Alberta, B.A.  
Hanna, William F., 10224 106th St., Edmonton, B.S.A.  
Hart, Thomas, Alberta College South, Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Hustler, George F., B.A.  
Hyde, Ernest Elmer, 11615 84th St., Edmonton, M.A.  
Jampolsky, Moses, 10127 95th Ave., Edmonton, M.A.  
Jones, I. W., 10953 89th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Jones, J. T., 10953 89th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Kask, Mary Kathleen, Prince Rupert, B.C., Box 779, B.A.  
Keith, Helena D., 10958 81st Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Kerr, Helena N., 526C.5th Ave., Medicine Hat, B.A.  
Koenig, Daphne, Delia, Alberta, B.A.  
Kemp, Arthur Thomas, School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta, B.S.A.  
La Fleche, Helene, 10831 80th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Le Page, George Frederick, Medicine Hat, B.A.  
Line, William, Alberta College South, Edmonton, M.A.  
McBrine, Arthur R., Stettler, Alberta, B.A.  
McCabe, James O., 11227 93rd St., Edmonton, B.A.  
Macaulay, Archibald F., 1237 13th Ave. W., Calgary, B.A.  
McColl, Mack Bentley, Colholme, Alberta, B.S.A.  
MacDonald, William D., Grainger, Alberta, B.S.A.  
McGuire, John, 11615 94th St., Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arts.  
McKitrick, Eva Annie, 10628 84th Ave., Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arts.  
MacLaren, Reginald F., LL.B.  
McLaurin, Colin Campbell, LL.B.  
McLennan, Susan Isabel, B.Sc. in Arts.  
McMillan, Jean E., 129 6th Ave. E., Calgary, B.A.  
McQueen, Christine, 9906 104th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
McQueen, Jean, 9906 104th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
Mather, Thomas H., Stanmore, Alberta, B.S.A.  
Miller, Aileen, 10660 97th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
Miskew, Peter A., Mundare, Alberta, B.A.  
Moore, Hazel, 107735 107th St., Edmonton, B.A.

- Morgan, Arthur R., 71009 87th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Nicoll, Jean, 1722 14th Ave. W., Calgary, B.A.  
Nicoll, James, 1722 14th Ave. W., Calgary, B.A.  
Nielson, Sigvald, 10709 93rd St., Edmonton, B.A.  
Noble, George D., LL.B.  
Ogston, Alexander W., Robertson College, Edmonton, B.A.  
Pegrum, Dudley Frank, 11513 125th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
Pentland, Lucile G., 11011 86th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Philp, Donald F., 10163 108th St., Edmonton, B.A.  
Phillips, Edward W., Langdon, Alberta, B.S.A.  
Plummer, Norman M., 514 21st Ave. W., Calgary, LL.B.  
Powlett, Charles H. A., 1103 7th St. W., Calgary, LL.B.  
Puffer, Stanley A., 22 Parkview Apts., Edmonton, LL.B.  
Rein, Rose, 1318 8th St. W., Calgary, LL.B.  
Robson, Helen M., 10023 115th St., Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Roscoe, Helen M., 11158 82nd Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Russell, James George, LL.B.  
Sanderson, James O. G., 1270 Bridge St., Medicine Hat, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Sawula, Stephen, 10765 98th St., Edmonton, LL.B.  
Scott, Percy, LL.B.  
Scroggie, Arthur G., Eyremore, Alberta, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Simpkin, Douglas B., Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, B.Sc. in C.E.  
Simpson, Maimie Shaw, 11125 88th Ave., Edmonton, B.Sc. in Arts.  
Sinclair, Douglas C., 1011 19th Ave. W., Calgary, LL.B.  
Stafford, Dorothy, 603 5th Ave. S., Lethbridge, B.A.  
Steele, Ivy M., Ponoka, Alberta, B.A.  
Stuart, Oliver L., 12513 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, B.A.  
Stutchbury, Ewart W., 9345 104th Avenue, Edmonton, B.A.  
Suitor, Minnie, B.A.  
Swanson, Alice, Prospery, Alberta, B.Sc. in Pharm.  
Thornton, Harold R., Red Deer, Alberta, B.S.A.  
Villett, George H., Alberta College South, B.A.  
Villy, Margaret H., 2413 15th St. W., Calgary, B.A.  
Webster, D. A. C., 1316 Prospect Ave., Calgary, B.A.  
Wershof, Minnie J., 9515 101st Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Whiteman, Dorothy, 530 10th Ave. N.E., Calgary, B.Sc. in Pharm.  
Williams, Cathrine L., Bellevue, Alta., B.A.  
Willis, E. F., M.A.  
Wilson, Ivy S., 234 10th St. N.W., Calgary, B.A.  
Wilson, Margaret, 10942 90th Ave., Edmonton, B.A.  
Wood, Alethia A., Hardisty, Alberta, B.A.  
Wrinch, Leonard B., Hazelton, B.C., B.A.  
Whiffin, Horace E., 320 2nd St., Medicine Hat, LL.B.

## News of the Graduates

Miss Ada Anderson, B.A., '21, has left Rochfort Bridge and is teaching at Tipperary, Alberta.

Miss Beatrice Duke, B.A., '21, is teaching at Stimson, Alberta.

Mr. Farrel Dyde, M.A., '12, who for the past three years has been engaged in educational work in the Yukon, intends to come out this July and will go to Teachers' College, New York, to read for his Ph.D. En route for the East, he hopes to stop off for a few days in Edmonton.

Mr. Ted Kane, B.A. '20, presented by Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., was called to the Alberta Bar before Chief Justice Harvey on Saturday, June 24, 1922.

W. M. Fife, B.Sc., '13, is to be congratulated on the results of his examination for the degree of M.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he had the distinction of leading his class. This from "Tech" means a good deal.

Mr. S. A. Francis is teaching Mathematics in the Lowell High School in San Francisco.

Miss Margaret Gold, B.A., '18, is sailing on the Scotian on July 3 for France where she will spend a year in study at the Sorbonne. She intends to be present at the Conference of University Women which will be held in Paris in July.

Miss Nellie James, B.A., '21, is Assistant Principal of the Ponoka High School.

Mr. Howard Emery, B.A. '20, presented by Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., was called to the Alberta Bar before Mr. Justice Beck on Monday, June 19, 1922.

Mr. Harry Kostash, B.A., '21, is Principal of the Smoky Lake School.

Miss Jeanette McIntosh, B.A., '21, has joined the staff of the University General Office.

Mr. R. P. Miller, B.Sc., '20, has been an Assistant in Geology at the University of California during the session just closed.

Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, M.Sc. in Arts, '12, has gone to Chicago for the sum-

mer to be with her husband who is reading for his Ph.D. at the Chicago University. Her address is 5721 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Mitchell expects to return to the University of Alberta in the autumn and resume her position on the staff.

Miss Dixie Pelluet, B.Sc. in Arts, '19, and M.A., Toronto University, brings distinction to Alberta and the University of Alberta in being a successful candidate for the scholarship offered by the Federation of University Women in Canada. Miss Pelluet will have a year of post-graduate study in Biology at the University of London, England.

W. C. Pollard, LL.B., '16, is practising law at Port Perry, Ontario. Mr. Pollard evidently believes in variety for he has just resumed his practice of law after farming for three years in South Ontario.

Mr. Ralph Rutherford, M.Sc. in Arts, '20, who has been doing post-graduate study for the past two years (1920-21, Mass. Inst. of Tech.; 1921-22, Geology at Wisconsin University), has returned to Alberta and has joined Dr. Allan's geological survey party in the mountains for the summer.

Mr. Edgar Smith, B.A., '18, is engaged in teaching French in the Crescent Heights High School, Calgary, Alberta.

According to news received from California, Mr. C. H. Tookey, B.A., '20, has been appointed Assistant Actuary to the Occidental Life Insurance Company. His address is Room 1229, The Merchants' National Bank Building, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, B.A., '15, is practising law with the firm of J. Robertson, Winkler & Co.

From W. S. MacDonald we learn that "L. S. MacDonald is engaged as a member of the producing profession (engineering) in the offices of the Hamilton Bridge works in that city. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald have a lovely home on 68 Belmont Street which is lustily enlivened by young

Harvey." Also that "Miss Marion Smith is engaged in the subtle art of instructing the youth of Lethbridge in the devious paths of knowledge." He himself is still with the Department of the Interior as Junior Hydro-metric Engineer in the Water Power Branch, Calgary.

Joseph Archer, LL.B., writes from Lake Saskatoon, Alberta, where he has been practising law since 1916. He speaks enthusiastically of the Grande Prairie district: "We have a country that will provide for at least 200,000 people in the Grande district alone, when we have railway development and the coal mines opened to the markets of the Pacific Coast."

Charles F. Carswell responds quite cheerfully from Rimbey, Alberta, to the effect that he is "junior member of the firm of Jones, Scott and Carswell, controlling the destinies of the Rimbey office and collecting more moss than money."

W. F. Seyer, who is now Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of B.C. mentions his efforts at research quite briefly, but only becomes really enthusiastic when on the subject of one small son of some 8 months who has apparently just reached the teething stage.

George A. Hipkin of Bashaw, Alberta, is on friendly enough terms with his confrere, Leaver, to tell him to "go to grass", but as the incident seems to date back to college days and concerns merely an old algebra book, I shall draw a curtain. Any way, he seems to have made some acquisitions since the good old college days—in his own words: "a wonderful wife and a sturdy son, a dandy new house and dandy old Ford". Of his work he goes on to say: "One thing has struck me very forcibly since I have been out in the active work and that is that, educationally speaking, the state of our rural centres is deplorable. The lack of desire for higher education is alarming—and the colossal ignorance of some, even in the higher grades, would be amusing if it were not so tragic. I have three clubs under my

control, two of boys only, one of boys and girls, and what those youngsters don't know is amazing. They all have a good chance but very few seem to care. All of which leads me to be thankful that I had some ambition to get something and had the U. of A. help me. You ask me what I am doing. Besides the things I have mentioned, I am speaking to the U.F.A. institutes and schools—any place, anywhere,—seeking to help the community, especially the boys and girls, emphasizing not Methodism (for 6 years I have had Union churches) but the great principles of the Master man."

A. Berkov was on holiday when he wrote, and did not give a permanent address, but has been engaged for the past two years in Civil Engineering along municipal and irrigation lines in the United States.

So much for Class '15.

In writing of Class '22, I should like to state that the data thereof was extracted from Miss Tina McQueen; I am merely responsible for the metre and rhyme.

Mr. Jimmy Adam, who next year will continue his studies in Law, is testing his powers this summer in an endeavor to persuade the good housewives of the Vermilion district that life is not worth while without an aluminium griddle pan.

Mr. C. T. Allwork and Mrs. Allwork are spending the summer in the Old Country.

Miss Margaret Archibald is taking a business course in Calgary and expects to return to the University in the autumn.

Miss Thelma Butchart, James Ramsey Gold Medallist in Mathematics, has secured an Open Fellowship in the University of Toronto, where she will pursue graduate work in Mathematics.

The following graduates are engaged in Chautauqua work in the West: Lois Black, Susie McLennan, Pauline Cain and Helena Kerr.

Mr. Elmslie Gardiner is employed as Physicist at the Marlboro Cement Company, Marlboro, Alberta.



Mr. J. T. Jones is teaching at Riley, Alberta, and Mr. I. W. Jones is employed at the Black Diamond Coal Fields, Calgary, Alberta.

Miss Helene La Fleche is engaged in part-time teaching in the Edmonton Separate High School.

Miss Hazel Moore is teaching school in the country in the vicinity of Leduc.

Miss Helen Robson is temporarily engaged in Civil Service work, Government Buildings, Edmonton.

Mr. James O. G. Sanderson is a member of Dr. Allan's Survey Party in the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Arthur Scroggie is the Assistant in the Industrial Laboratories, University of Alberta.

Mr. Douglas Simpkin is at Champion, Alberta.

Mr. "Tubby" Thornton is employed in the United Creameries, Calgary, the institution which produces "Better Milk".

Miss Dorothy Whiteman is in charge of Dr. Brett's Drug Store in

Banff, Alberta, for the summer.

Dr. Margaret Wilson is practising Medicine and has an office in the McLeod Building, Edmonton.

Mr. Jim Nicoll is in the employ of the Resident Engineer of the C. P. R. at Medicine Hat, Alberta. (

Emil Skarin, B.Sc., has been appointed Swedish Consul at Edmonton. The ceremony of conferring the appointment was carried out by Professor Burt, at the University of Alberta, on Friday, June 23, and formed the occasion of a very interesting event.

The editor recently heard from an old student of the University of Alberta in the person of Dr. F. D. Facey, M.D., '20 (McGill). Dr. Facey was at that time in California, having recently returned from a holiday spent in Honolulu. He expressed his intention of returning to Alberta sometime this summer.

Another ex-medical student of the University who wrote into the office recently was Dr. P. L. Backus, who is at present practising in Eckville, Alberta.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

### Births

**Stevens**—To Mr. and Mrs. G. Roy Stevens, a son, Charles Peter Rodger, in Kingston, Jamaica, on April 17, 1922.

### Marriages

**Dodge-McKinnon** — Mr. Freeman James Dodge, of Spirit River, to Miss Edith Catherine McKinnon,

(B.Sc. in Household Economics, '20), at Red Deer, on April 19, 1922. The following friends of the bride were present at the ceremony: Miss Frances Stubbs, Miss Hotson, Miss Tillotson, Miss MacFarland and Miss Trimble.

**Gaetz-Craig**—Mr. Howard R. Gaetz of the University of Alberta, to Miss Gwynnyfred Craig at Vancouver, in May, 1922.



**Woods, Sherry, Collisson and Field**  
**Woods, Sherry, Macalister and Craig**

**BARRISTERS****SOLICITORS****NOTARIES**

S. B. WOODS, K.C.

S. W. FIELD, K.C.

J. C. SHERRY.

J. MACALISTER.

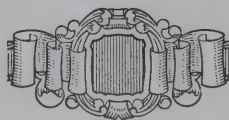
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# THE TRAIL

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Number Five

December 1922

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## *Two Distinguished Additions*

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### **Lord Byng of Vimy**

At a special Convocation held on September 14th, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Governor-General of Canada. In presenting Lord Byng to the Chancellor, President Tory said: "We honour Alberta when we honour him by conferring this degree."

Nothing further need be added here in support of this statement. As the victorious and popular leader of the Canadian Corps, Lord Byng of Vimy holds a place in the heart of Canada which is peculiarly his own.

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### **Rev. F. W. Patterson**

At the first Fall Convocation held on October 13th, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Rev. F. W. Patterson, for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Edmonton, and now President-elect of Acadia University.

Dr. Patterson exerted a strong influence on the social life of this Province, and the honour conferred upon him is well deserved. In his new duties as President of Acadia University, he carries with him the best wishes of many friends in Alberta.



## Halley Hamilton Gaetz

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As we were going to press the sudden news was received of the death of Professor Gaetz due to heart failure. He had been slightly unwell for some days but no thought of anything serious had occurred to any and, if to himself, he had kept it entirely within his own mind. Professor Gaetz was one of the most highly respected and trusted members of the University staff. He came to the University as Director of the School of Pharmacy when it opened in 1916. An old timer in the West, with interest for its life and outlook, he entered with a patriotic zeal on the work of building up a real School of Pharmacy in the University. In the eight years of his Professorship the Pharmacy Department grew into prominence among the similar schools in Canada. He was looked upon by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association as one of their wisest and best counsellors. His place in the University of Alberta will be very difficult to fill both because of his intellectual powers and because of his deep human interest.

—H. M. T.

## The Dramatic Circle

Sir:—In your issue of July I suggested that the interest in drama aroused by our production of "The Romantic Age" last spring might be maintained by a group of members of the Alumni Association. Although this suggestion did not seem to attract any attention at the time, apparently the idea has been revived, for a request has been made to me to state in a more concrete way any proposal for such a study group, and to call a meeting for organization.

It may be objected at the outset that there are already so many non-professional (rather than amateur) groups, already operating to produce plays that it is a waste of time trying to add to the number. These groups exist merely for the purpose of providing entertainment by "putting on" plays; the group which I suggest would probably also do that as they gained experience and had a definite aim, but the plays so produced would not have as their object popular entertainment in any form. Their production of plays would be a kind of extension department of the study undertaken at their meetings. They might, for example, study typical plays by Ibsen—they could not very well do otherwise if they wished to understand the drama of the last half-century—and, if they had exponents of sufficient calibre, might perform "Hedda Gabler" or "Rosmersholm." But such a performance would obviously be quite a different thing

from, say, "The Romantic Age." Only those genuinely interested in the art of the theatre would think of these plays as entertainment.

At first a less ambitious programme might have to be followed, such as the study of those great contemporary plays which are unlikely, for commercial reasons, to be given on the professional stage; but the proposed organization would not be worth while if it did not aim at appreciating the greater dramatic values. The alumni of our University seem best fitted to carry on this work in the community. But have we a sufficient number of members willing not only to give up one night every two weeks to the reading and preparation of plays, but also fit and ready to act if required? The majority of such members would require to be alumni rather than alumnae, for the average ratio of men to women in cast of plays is about 3 to 2.

The answer to this practical question will determine whether we are ready for a somewhat ambitious organization. What the answer may be I do not know, but at the request of your Executive I am willing to try to find out. Will all those who care to become active members of the Drama Circle (as I should like to call it) attend a meeting to be announced through the mails in the near future.

Yours truly,  
J. ADAM.

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## F. H. Varley

In view of the fact that the Alumni Association is taking a leading part in having a portrait of President Tory painted by Mr. F. H. Varley, for presentation to the University, the following brief account of Mr. Varley's work will be of special interest.

The article is from the pen of Mr. Barker Fairley, well known to many of our earlier graduates, and appeared first in the "Canadian Forum."

When the Canadian war canvases were exhibited in London in 1919, Mr. Varley's pictures

came in for special recognition. It was natural that they should. A prominent London critic said to the present writer: 'Varley was the only artist who got the war into his canvases.' This sums up the perfectly simple achievement of the four or five large canvases which contain his chief contribution to the collection. If in fifty years' time they are found to have outworn most of the remaining collection, it will be because without bias of style or mood they set down what human beings feel and think about war in its deepest, its least political, and its least topical, aspects. The only other artists who attempted as much had recourse to formula. Paul Nash satirized war by making geometry of it. Mr. Varley, by greater force of temperament, was able to dispense with such devices and simply digest the whole concern.

The London critics who recognized the power of his canvases were, however, not in a position to realize all that had happened. Some of those who had read the London reviews in Canada began to suspect that over and above the actual pictures that had been painted an artist had found himself. That suspicion has been fully borne out in the three years that have followed. The sending of Mr. Varley to France to paint for the War Records was the beginning of an important career. He had painted remarkably little for many years and appears to be an extreme case of inner growth without productivity. His real ability was known, so far as one can discover, to a very small number of people. One of these might have asked five years ago whether the compelling impetus to production would ever come. It did come with the war, and the danger of over-retardation was averted. The fruits of those years of lying fallow are shown in the artist's extraordinary reserve of spiritual power which carried him like a strong tide past the studio pre-occupations

of other artists and thrust him into the heart of his tremendous subject.

If Mr. Varley had had more regular development he would have been more abreast of his time and he would have hesitated to paint so old-fashioned a picture as his famous "For What?" which is narrative and realistic, in fact quite in the story-picture tradition. It shows corpses in a tip-cart and a burial party at work behind. It is almost childishly intelligible, and, for modern apprehensions, a little out of date. And yet we may be glad that the artist was sufficiently unsophisticated to paint in this direct way. His picture compels approval because it shows strong emotion under perfect control and hence justifies itself.

The development from this notable beginning was very rapid. It is difficult to believe that the painter of this essentially Victorian canvas is the same person who, within two years painted the stench of corruption in his "Sunken Road". Looking over this group of pictures one is amazed to find how organic it is. The feeling of mortality is uppermost. In "Prisoners", the mutilated trees seem to totter like the stumbling figures below as if Nature herself were toiling through the mud, and not merely a few captive Germans. This is a great formal achievement without the slightest abatement of reality. The merits of these pictures only yield themselves slowly to the mind. Meanwhile, it is said, they are lying in a cellar in Ottawa along with much other good work.

It was natural to assume in the face of these indisputable results that the war which called out this great spiritual effort in Mr. Varley would leave him stranded on the shoals of peace as a war-painter whose only further hope was another cataclysm. Humanity always treats artists who make a real success as if they were under a moral obligation to stop

work or repeat themselves. For we love to classify and the artist who stands still gets recognition quickest. Mr. Varley, having shown himself in his war canvases to have a rare gift for large compositions in figure and landscape, returned to Canada to paint portraits. His war canvases are just beginning to be forgotten by the public and his portraits are looked for in our exhibitions.

The difficulty of discussing the portraits is increased by the fact that they have not yet been seen in fitting company. One would like to set them beside the best work of today and see if they in any way held their own. There is a good deal to live up to. Augustus John executes brilliant brush work of his sitters. He finds the human soul an endlessly exciting mystery and expresses this feeling every time he paints. It is the opposite view to Whistler's, who cared above all for tonal and pictorial values and painted his mother and Carlyle as if they were identical in character, instead of being as different as two human beings well could be. Sargent paints with consummate distinction and sanity, but quite unphilosophically. Hence there are few undercurrents in his work. Orpen seems to be almost devoid of the capacity to sympathize with his sitter, but his brilliant technique blinds the spectator to his short-comings.

To apply the standard set by these four, individually and collectively, to the work of two or three years in a Toronto studio by a hitherto little known artist, will seem absurd to those who test works of art by their avoidance of errors. Mr. Varley's portraits, few as they are, can only be profitably judged by that severe standard. How else is one to estimate the deeply original powers revealed in these early and, in part, tentative canvases? Ordinary, conventional tests are useless in such cases. It is child's play to show that Joseph Conrad cannot manage a plot, that Hardy

never showed an instinctive gift of style, and that Masfield's temperament runs away with him every other time he takes up a pen. But when we suspect the presence of deep creative forces in an artist we cannot be content with academic rulings.

The portrait of Mr. Vincent Massey in Hart House, Toronto, is an instructive canvas to examine. It shows conclusively the artist's power to immerse himself in the mood of his sitter. Of the contemporary masters mentioned only Augustus John has this power in any marked degree, and in his case it is so strong as to take almost complete possession of him and to make him frequently indifferent to the objective problems of his canvas. Mr. Varley has clearly endeavored to carry the mood over the whole picture so that every square inch of canvas speaks and breathes the sitter, and places itself in pictorial relation to the face and the figure. This endeavour, if perfectly carried out, would combine the John idea with the Whistler idea and present that very rare thing—an organic portrait. Judged by this severe test, which there is nothing in the Canadian tradition to supply, the portrait of Mr. Massey stands as a real achievement. It is not perfect. One feels that the paint is put on with the strain of creative effort rather than with the ease of confident mastery, though even on that score the picture would lose in psychological intensity if the strain of execution were removed. One feels, too, that the bright colour of the background in the region of the head is a slightly precarious adventure into colour interpretation and finally convincing. But one would not change these things for the canvas has succeeded in its deeper purpose of steeping itself in the sitter and it will tell its intimate tale long after the common run of portraits have lost their interest.

Chance has thrown in Mr. Var-



ley's way an unusual range of sitters, in their very variety enough to exhaust any ordinary artist. He has shown in one canvas or another that he can paint a coarse type or a refined type, childhood or age, man or woman, and usually with his quite unique power of absorption in his subject. Consider, for example, the two Massey portraits in Hart House, the two child portraits, "John" and "Miss Mary Kenny," the self-portrait, the portrait of Mrs. Ely, and the "Portrait of a Model." Or, more simply and equally conclusively, consider the portrait of Mr. I. H. Cameron and the crayon drawings of women and children at the present O.S.A. exhibition.

On their own evidence these works betoken an extraordinary ambition and an extraordinary power. The portrait of Mr. Cameron, now on view at the Art Gallery, is the most complete and powerful of the portraits. There is no preoccupation with unusual lighting, as in some earlier canvases, nor is there any trace of a former conflict between head and background. It is at once the most traditional and the most original picture in the exhibition. The problem is taken straightforwardly and at its fullest. The task of reconciling jubilant blue and red robes with a colourless complexion and a severe interpretation of character might have floored any artist, but here it is solved with complete simplicity and without anything of emotional seriousness. As an example of a not dissimilar problem solved more cold-bloodedly there is the fine Strang portrait at the University of Toronto.

This portrait of Mr. Cameron, exhibited in London, might conceivably bring the artist at a

bound into secure recognition. Less must be expected here. We are still without the spiritual self-reliance to do these things for ourselves. But even for those who insist on seeing promise rather than achievement it is surely a question of the highest promise or none. For some—the writer of this article among them—Mr. Varley has already shown that his place is somewhere among the four famous names that have been referred to above. His 'long suit' will be his incapacity to do what none of these four has quite escaped—he will never reduce his temperament to a formula. You can truthfully say 'Whistler—Japan,' 'Sargent—Velasquez,' and you have the secret of their success and also the limitation of their genius.

Mr. Varley has shown, during the short space of three years, that there is no external label for him. And he has shown such a range of mood and subject that only those who have digested and can clearly recall some twelve canvases, comprising landscape, war-pictures, and portraits, are in any position to estimate his full power. Very few people go to that trouble. And hence the diversity of casual opinion that is heard. 'Varley is really a war-painter.' 'He should stick to painting children.' 'He should paint landscapes and leave portraits alone.' This is merely the voice of our civic perplexity at an artistic phenomenon of real magnitude. There are two ways of avoiding that perplexity, either by staying away from art galleries altogether or by carrying curiosity to the point of serious thought and study.

BARKER FARLEY.

## *With the Current*

Whirling waters splash the bows  
 And high clay cutbanks pass  
 In dignified haste,  
 With a waving of grass-fringes in the wind  
 And a solemn nodding of pine-plumes.  
 Around the boat the waters laugh  
 And dash rainbowed spray through the sunshine  
 With a burst of silvery merriment.  
 They are singing . . . . .

*You and your boat  
 Here on the earth,*  
 (Hark how the waters gurgle and laugh),  
*What are you worth?  
 What are you worth  
 As you float and dream; . . . . .*  
*You that are gay with snatches of song,  
 Drifting downstream?*

A curtain of gray rolls upward out of the east  
 Shading westward to green  
 And the green to golden flame.  
 Shadows are growing longer and deeper,  
 Gathered into the covering shadow of night.  
 The waters flow softly,  
 Sing softly as they flow . . . . .

*You drifted down the river merrily  
 Trough a golden day.  
 Hearing songs that strangely, airily,  
 Rose and died away.  
 But I was always bringing you, bringing you,  
 Here to the ending of light and of laughter  
 Into the night.*

—KEMPER HAMMOND BROADUS.

**Woods, Sherry, Collison and Field  
 Woods, Sherry, Macalister and Craig**

**BARRISTERS**

**SOLICITORS**

**NOTARIES**

S. B. WOODS, K.C.	S. W. FIELD, K.C.
J. C. SHERRY.	J. MACALISTER.
J. T. COLLISON.	W. D. CRAIG.
J. D. O. MOTHERSILL	

**Offices—Ninth Floor, MacLeod Bldg., Edmonton**



## Sparks from the Anvil of the Treasurer

News of members has been received from as far north as the Yukon, as far west as Vancouver, as far east as Oxford, and as far south as Los Angeles. The mails have delayed word from those farther afield, for why, is there no word from Roy Stevens? Has the literary feat in the July number of *The Trail* used up his supply of paper, or was the "dunn" sent out by the treasurer too blunt in its demand for financial and literary aid? A word from Roy of Jamaica, or from Charlie Young of India would be welcome indeed.

Before the present treasurer had time to take the oath of office we were swamped with letters from a number of members, e.g.: Lillian Husband of Onoway, Alta.; Bertha Lawrence, of the city, who is now somewhere in "Blighty"; Beatrice Dake, of Cereal, Alta., and one of the previous members, Walter Davidson, of 308 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. We would have gladly heard from many more.

W. C. Pollard must appreciate *The Trail* when he sent in his subscription early in May. Would that there were more like him.

W. S. McDonald finds time to call at Edmonton occasionally, when the Water Power Branch, Dept. of Int., in Calgary, is able to spare him. W. S. gladly handed over his two beans but did not offer any poetry and we were quite satisfied.

Dr. N. A. Clark, of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, is a real member of the Assoc. He sent his fee and a letter in August. Both were lost in the mail, so you may be surprised to hear that he repeated the experiment and was successful at the second attempt. That is how Norman gets to where he wants. He is of the type that "can't be beat."

Mable Poole is at Vegreville, and retains a live interest in the Assoc.

Max Fife at Massachussetts In-

stitute of Technology says his lectures keep him so busy that he is able to keep out of mischief. Can you imagine him more busy than that?

R. P. Miller, 1584 Le Roy Ave., Berkely, Calif., sends news of Sam Francis, who is teaching in the Collegiate at San Mateo, Calif.; also of L. V. Miller, who is in the same vicinity—making good roads, we presume.

W. M. Fleming is still with the Dept. of Agriculture at Duncan, B.C. He is as busy as Max Fife, so he, too, keeps out of mischief.

Miss C. W. Dyde writes from Camrose to send dues, but gives little news other than that she is at the Normal school, so many should be helped by her instruction.

A. Hallman, Dahlton, Sask., always find time and money to keep in touch with a few of the members. There is a rumor that he may again appear in Edmonton before long. May we soon see his little self and hope he will build another High Level bridge while in the city.

Doug Telfer sends news of himself and A. S. Cummings, from St. James, Man. Doug is pastor of St. James Methodist church, and A. S. Cummings is one of his co-workers. The latter's address is 249 Parkview St. St. James' Methodists show their good sense in extending invitation of a "Third Term" to Douglas. A. S. C. is registrar at Wesley College, so is probably in touch with Dr. Riddel occasionally.

Rev. Norman Priestley, of Coaldale, Alta., found time from the care of four congregations to drop us a line. Those then who don't have time to send a word, etc., etc., must be very busy. Quite a few of them are busy.

J. E. Jaffray reports a good season in his work on irrigation with the Dom. Govt., in the south country. His address is 513-8th Ave., W., Calgary.

A letter from Reston, Man., was

from Mrs. Dr. McIntyre (nee Sibyl Sprung). Many will be interested.

Dick Bryden is busy somehow at Bremner, Alta.

B. Robinson, Agr. 20, is Agricultural Representative at Pen-ticton, B.C. having moved from Vernon in September. B.C. knows where to get good men it would seem when several Alberta boys are with them.

F. W. Gray is taking a course in sociology at Wayne, Alta. incidently he is also close to nature at the coal mining game. Miss Ivy Steele is Principal of a fine new school in the same town.

S. K. Jaffray like his brother J. E. thinks the south country is far too dry, and is engaged in as he says, "coaxing the good Bow River water away from home for the benefit of the would be farmer who has stuck it".

Gordon Smithers, B.Sc, in Mining 21' is trying to ferret a little of the "where with all" from Mother Nature at Schumacher, Ont.

Balliol College, Oxford allowed A. B. Harvey time to send us a line and enclose his fee.

C. F. Reilly is teaching Western Canada College, Calgary. The boys ther will soon learn to say oui, oui or (c'ne fait rien) under his capable guidance.

84 Glencairn Ave., Toronto is the address given by Dorothy Whitman, where she is again studying Chemistry after a strenuous summer at Banff.

Clarence Tooky is hard at it with the Occidental Life Insurance company, Los Angeles, Cal. Clarence was married the past summer and we extend our best wishes for their happiness. His home is at Santa Monica.

H. E. Read is another Engineer who has been hard at work all summer surveying in the vicinity of Grand View, Manitoba.

The Principal of the Berseker, Alta. consolidated school sends his help. His name is Arthur R. Morgan.

John R. Gaetz is interested in butter. You will find him at Markerville, Alta.

A. T. Glanville (barrister), is helping to keep the towns of St. Paul de Metis and Bellis as they should be. He is ably assisted by Buckley.

Another Engineer, D. Simpkin, writes from Buffalo, N.Y., where he is helping Fred Batson to build an eleven storey hotel. One who reads the above items will notice that some Engineers are busy even if some others are not.

One lonely letter from McGill is signed by J. W. McKinney, who is still busy in the Chemistry Department.

C. F. Carswell, of Jones, Scott & Carswell, is one of the "Big Three" of Rimbey, Alta. He is one of many who are kind enough to give a word of appreciation of The Trail.

Dr. A. L. Caldwell, of Empress, Alta. (McGill grad., U. of A. undergrad), also sends a word of appreciation of The Trail. Sandy should be induced to write something himself in his inimitable style for The Trail.

We are pleased to report that E. L. Whittaker has still a dollar or two left, as he again willingly left his fee in Edmonton when on a visit this autumn.

Archie McGillvary is seeking the shekels at Britannia Mine, B. C. He is training up a son to help him in the long chase for those elusive bits.

Bill Seyer and family returned to Sunny Alberta for a bit during the summer. He brought word that Lee Brown and A. E. White are still in Vancouver. Dr. Seyer is still with the Chemistry Dept., University of B. C.

E. G. Hollies, B.A. '21, is teaching in Central High, Calgary. His address is 1219 12th Ave., W.

H. C. Clark, '15, is in town helping the principal of McDougal High school with prospective alumni of the U. of A.

Giles H. Clark is teaching at King Edward Junior High, as are also Marion Cato, Margaret McAllister.

Steve Atkinson is taking post graduate work with the Industrial Research Dept., University, on fuels.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths

**Fife-May**—W. M. Fife, B.Sc., '13, to Vera Belle May, at Edmonton, August 30, 1922. (Present address:

**Teviotdale-Wilson**—David Jefferson Teviotdale, to Agnes Kathleen Wilson, at Edmonton, September 6, 1922.

**Morgan-Buchanan**—Stanley Chapin Morgan (Department of Physics), to Gladys Buchanan, B.A., '17, at Edmonton, Aug. 1922.

**Stover-Lee** — Norman Stover, B.Sc., '21, to Vera Lee, M.Sc., '22, at Edmonton, August 1, 1922.

**Facey-Armstrong**—Dr. Frederick Duncan Facey, (a former University of Alberta student), to Cora Francis Armstrong, B.A., '17, at Toronto, October 19, 1922.

## BIRTHS

**Harlow**—To Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Harlow, a son, Milton Donald, on June 17, 1922, at Ashton Dale, Landour, India.

**Graham**—To Mr. and Mrs. N. F. W. Graham, a son, Harry Douglas, at Sault Ste. Marie, on November 12, 1922.

**Tookey-Anderson**—Clarence Hall Tookey, B.A., '20, to Minerva Anderson (M.A., Leland Stanford) at Los Angeles, California, July 15, 1922. Present address, Santa Monica.

## When Summer Comes

Each spring, when the honk of the wild goose lures the Ibsenite from the fireside, we faculty "degree-hunters" fling the family belongings into a suitcase and board the transcontinental for eastward haunts—a migration which either pigeon-holes us as Mentally Defectives—or, at least, labels us as 'raræ aves'.

Yet we are, perhaps, more deserving of pity than of blame. The call of our chosen sport is ringing in our ears, and to the entrancing, though far-distant, possibility of potting our favorite degree,—is added the well-the professor,—is added the well-nigh irresistible attraction of "simmering" in Chicago. For this latter pursuit no other city is better qualified. Situated on a series of low-lying flats — once prehistoric swamps—crowded with countless rows of railroad stations, skyscrapers, apartment blocks and flimsy frame fire-traps, it is extraordinarily susceptible to the humid wiles of the sun and fiery sirius, — advantages which are further enhanced by forests of belching factory-chimneys and by the nasal impact of the largest

and most powerful packing-plants in the world; while underfoot in many sections miles of tar-covered pavements aid in retaining the visitor's affections. To see an Alberta professor inhaling the packing-plant breeze in short, eager sniffs, and gently simmering on a hot and sticky pavement in the full blaze of a brassy Chicago sun is to realize that for such as these Hades has but few felicities in store.

These attractions, modestly enough, are not emphasized in the voluminous literature which boosts the "Windy City" as the most favored summer-resort in the world. Instead comparative unessentials, such as boulevards, parks and bathing beaches, are prolifically advertised. These are indeed fine. Two of the drives along the lake front, Michigan Boulevard and Sheridan Road are particularly magnificent. The latter, which runs through Chicago's central abode of plutocracy, "the Gold Coast", boasts a fleet of omnibuses on which one often sees the ardent but impetuous lover paying court to his sweetheart, innocent and una-

bashed. Further out, this drive passes by a succession of opulent country-houses and finally winds around the intricacies of Snake Hill, at the bottom of which an artistically arranged "bump" lies in wait for the speeding motorist.

These boulevards are but two of a series of drives that link Chicago's splendidly-conceived system of parks into a mighty chain which stretches through the city, and presents to the tourist a panorama of grassy swards, brilliantly-hued beds of flowers, and high-foliaged trees. The parks, themselves are studded with lagoons, bridle-paths, driveways, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, golf courses, caged animals, conservatories, fountains, statuary and roque courts. On Sundays and holidays they swarm with devotees of these sports, and with throngs of eager and sticky picnickers of every nationality.

Two of the largest of the parks, Washington and Jackson, are close to the University. In Jackson Park, which borders on Lake Michigan, are two golf courses, which, Mr. Owen assures us, do much to mitigate the lot of the degree hunter. Equally attractive are the nearby bathing beaches. Here the interests of the spectator are liberally protected, and a grandstand, from which the scenic effects may be viewed in comfort, fills a long-felt need. Our esteemed registrar is confident that this has been a god-send to those of the Alberta staff who, although not golf or tennis enthusiasts, are athletically inclined. Several of them have often been heard expiating on the benefits of an afternoon's pavilioning.

The University itself has a delightful site on the Midway that joins these two parks. Its various buildings—many of them overgrown with ivy,—are for the most part architecturally attractive, although the tower of Harper Memorial library,—itself a fine example of collegiate gothic,

—inevitably reminds one of two victrolas with their feet where their heads ought to be. The campus, in which the buildings are set, is a green park of grassy lawns, beds of flowers and deep-foliaged trees, with some forty clay tennis courts for student use. Amid these restful surroundings one may remain master of his soul even while simmering.

As a post-graduate school the University is remarkably efficient. All departments impress one as being extremely well organized, and the amount of research work done is striking. The "high-pressure" spirit of the place seems to permeate even the students; yet for the graduate scholar the four-days-a-week system of lectures is very soothing and the library facilities are a delight to the book-lover's soul. Registration, of course, rejoices in tortuous entanglements and the lecturer, who has now become the lecturee, feels that for once the punishment fits the crime. Other details, of classes, of the University cafeterias, in which students are the waiters, of the stranglehold of the University "frat" on college life, and of British club gatherings might be added, but the reader will perhaps pardon me if I pass them by and venture a few bromidic remarks on several of the further impressions produced on the casual observer by the city itself.

Coming from a comparatively poor country, one is struck by the enormous wealth and activity of the place. From the skyscrapers of the "Loop"—to the remote boulevards, the streets are often swiftly-moving avenues of expensive autos. Overhead on many streets the elevated thunders damnably, and, on occasion, has been known to rush over unwary victims and drop them on the unsuspecting pedestrian below. The surge and roar of city life never ceases—witness the Winnipeg student who lay awake until four a.m. listening to the motorists



rushing down the Midway. Business may be dull and prohibition is, as here, nominally in force, but two of our staff, Messrs. Milne and Moss assert that night life in cabaret and roadhouse is as vivid and as moist as ever. Even for sober folk there are excitements. Thrilling indeed were the Chicago race riots in which for three days Negroes were liberated—from the cares of this life.

In preparation for hold-ups, I was informed, a nice etiquette must be observed. The prospective victim must not carry too much—or too little. A year ago, near the Hotel del Prado, a poor unfortunate with only fifty-five cents in his pockets was perforated by a justly incensed and self-respecting bandit.

Although on one occasion our next-door neighbor was relieved of his fortune not three blocks from the University, and, during the same summer, numerous "Piggie-Wiggies," — known in Edmonton as grocerias,—were looted in the immediate vicinity, the downtown districts and foreign sections are the chief lurking place for the hold-up man, who is frequently, according to

opponents of the Chicago administration, under police protection.

As in Alberta, immigrants were settled in huge blocks which have not yet been assimilated. Illuminating here is the anecdote told at Hull House of the Norwegian who, when discovered after seventeen years in Chicago, could sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" in Chinese. In the packing plant district, however, club houses have been erected by the employers, and here the foreigners are taught English by the direct or perambulatory method. To see a teacher explain to a class the significance of the word "walk" is to understand the meaning of "Education on the hoof!"

One might multiply here anecdotes of municipal graft, or describe Chicago's Coney Island, the Municipal Pier, or even introduce the reader to the real American of Chicago, who far outnumber the other varieties and whose aims and tastes are thoroughly cultured and worth while. But the editor warns me that his patience is completely exhausted. My reader must himself fill in the further experiences of the "degree-hunter."

—W. G. HARDY.

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## One of Ours

(By Willa Cather)

Ever since her first book appeared some years ago, the leading critics in the United States have noted in Miss Cather's work that quality of painstaking thoroughness, which is so often lacking in modern novels. She has given three years of hard work to her new book, "One of Ours," and it is the best American novel I have read for many years. It is as true to the life of the Middle West as "Main Street," without its monotonous acidity. Miss Cather knows her people; is conscious of their weaknesses, but recognizes also their sterling qualities.

Claude Wheeler, the hero of the story, is the son of a wealthy Nebraska farmer. He is a normal healthy boy of 17 years of age, but we find him at the very beginning of the book strangely disturbed and unhappy. His name to begin with, is a source of humiliation.

"Claude"! It was a chump name like "Elmer" and "Roy"—a hay-seed name trying to be fine. In country schools there was always a red-headed, warty-handed, runny-nosed little boy called "Claude"! He had been long enough at a small denominational college to realize its limitations and to long for a University career. But this dream was denied him and apparently by circumstances over which he has no control. At the end of a year he finds himself at home again with the responsibility of his father's broad acres upon his shoulders.

"Claude knew—and everybody else knew, seemingly—that there was something wrong with him. He had been unable to conceal his discontent. Mr. Wheeler was afraid he was one of those visionary fellows, who make unnecessary difficulties for themselves and other people. Mrs. Wheeler thought the trouble with

her son was that he had not yet found his Saviour. Baylis (the older brother) was convinced that his brother was a moral rebel. The neighbors liked Claude, but they laughed at him, and said that it was a good thing his father was well fixed. Claude was aware that his energy instead of accomplishing something, was spent in resisting unalterable conditions and in unavailing efforts to subdue his own nature."

The pictures of the bluff, good-natured father, the sneaking older brother, and the sweet little mother, who moves about among her "men folks" in a sort of bewilderment are clearly drawn.

I have seldom seen anything more realistic than Miss Cather's description of a stuffy Sunday afternoon in a western farmhouse with a blizzard raging outside. That bit is so true that one can scent the hot musty air and feel the over-fed drowsiness of a shut-in Sunday afternoon.

There follows Claude's disastrous marriage to a thoroughly nice but soulless young woman of the countryside—and then the War.

One wonders what the modern novelist would do without the war—it provides such an easy way out of all sorts of difficulties. The more complicated and trying Claude's position became, the more I realized we would have to have a war to help him out, and it came along nicely, just in time in fact, in April, 1917. I breathed freely then. But there is this to be said for Miss Cather's war chapters: They are convincingly real.

The story of Claude's farewell before he sailed for France is perhaps one of the finest things in the book. In order to make it easier for the little mother, Mr. Wheeler had contrived to keep Claude out of the house all morning, fixing the car till nearly



train time.

"Mrs. Wheeler sat down in her reading chair. They wanted to keep her away and it was selfish of them. Why couldn't they spend these last hours quietly in the house instead of dashing in and out and frightening her. . . .

When Claude entered, carrying his hat in his hand, she saw by his walk, his shoulders, and the way he held his head, that the moment had come, and that he meant to make it short. She rose, reaching towards him as he came up to her and caught him in her arms. She was smiling her little curious, intimate smile, with half-closed eyes. "Well, is it good-bye?" she murmured. She passed her hand over his shoulders, down his strong back, and the close-fitting sides of his coat, as if she were taking the mould and measure of his mortal frame. Her chin came just to his breast pocket and she rubbed it against the heavy cloth. Claude stood looking down at her without speaking a word. Suddenly his arms tightened and he almost crushed her. "Mother," he whispered, as he kissed her. He ran down stairs and out of the house without looking back." Now that is exactly the way men did say good-bye during the war. One rarely saw melodrama, even at Victoria

station when a "leave train" was going out.

Many people will dislike the tipsy R. A. F. officer Miss Cathers brings into the picture near the end of the book, but to me the skill with which he is drawn is amazing. The R. A. F. was largely made up of school boys, gallant young *Coueurs du Ciel*, for whom life was only a matter of a few months and many of them drained it to the dregs; besides "single men in barracks don't 'grow into plaster-saints.' The glimpses of army life in France in this book are as vivid and as true as I have read anywhere.

Of course Claude stays in France. One is glad he does. There is nothing else for it. Somehow you know from the beginning that he must not come back. "When Mrs. Wheeler got the message of his death over the 'phone from the telegraph office she said 'Thank-you,' and felt her way softly to her chair. She had an hour alone, when there was nothing but him in the room—but him and the map of France there, which was the end of his road. Somewhere among those perplexing names he had at last found his place."

E. A. CORBETT.

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## New Appointments

This being the first issue of *The Trail* since the opening of the session, we take this opportunity of chronicling the following changes and additions to the University staff:

J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Professor A. A. Dowell resigned to accept a post in the Animal Husbandry Dept., University of Minnesota.

Robert Newton, B.S.A. (McGill), M.Sc. (Minnesota), has returned after a year's leave of absence and is now promoted to Professor in the Department of Field Husbandry.

J. D. Newton, B.S.A. (Macdonald College), Ph.D. (California), appointed Assistant Professor of Soils.

Miss Gladys Leavell resigned as Lecturer in Chemistry and returned to the University of Chicago.

Mr. R. Sandin, M.Sc., has returned after a year's leave of absence at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Oscar C. Bridgman, M.A. (Sask.), appointed lecturer in Chemistry.

Mr. P. A. W. Wallace resigned as lecturer in English.

Mr. F. Millet Salter, B.A. (Dalhousie), A.M. (Chicago), appointed lecturer in English.

S. R. Laycock, B.A. (Toronto), M.A., B.D. (Alberta), appointed Instructor in Latin.

W. H. K. Harkness, B.A. (Toronto), appointed Instructor in Zoology.

Victor Ernest Kleven, LL.B. (Sask.), B.C.L. (Oxford), Lecturer in Law.

Miss Grace Gladstone, B.Sc. (Virginia State Normal School), appointed Instructor in Household Ec.

Grant Lochhead, Ph.D. (McGill), Lecturer in Biochemistry.

Mr. Max Fife, B.Sc. (Alberta), M.Sc. (Mass Inst. Tech.), who was lecturer in Civil Engineering, resigned to accept a post as Assist. Prof. at Mass. Institute of Technology.

H. R. Webb, M.Sc. (Alberta), has been appointed Lecturer in Civil Engineering.

Miss M. F. Rivett resigned her post as lecturer in Botany and returned to England.

To all the new members we extend a hearty welcome and trust that they will enjoy their work in the University of Alberta.

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## Vachel Lindsay

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(By Professor E. K. Broadus)

At the request of many of our readers, the following criticism of Vachell Lindsay has been republished from *The Gateway*:

"What do you think of Vachel Lindsay?" For several days after Mr. Lindsay's visit the question took the place of "Delightful weather, isn't it?" as the stock form of greeting on the campus. But back of the question lay something more than mere conversation-making. Right or wrong, good or bad, Lindsay was at least provocative. It is true that the conventionally-

minded dismissed him with a contemptuous: "Oh, a mere vaudeville performer!" Contempt for the unconventional, the unfamiliar, is the pose which intellectual timidity assumes in self-defense. To such, Lindsay was not provocative; he was only mildly irritating. But to the open-minded and the thoughtful, there remained, after Lindsay's performance was over, the insistent question: "If Shakespeare is poetry, if Milton and Wordsworth and Shelley and Keats and Tennyson are poetry, what in the

name of "Cally-ope" is this?" At first, perhaps, the question seemed to answer itself. If they are, this isn't. But on second thoughts, a doubt interposed. Aren't we, perhaps, confusing the accessories of poetry with the essence of it? Is rhyme essential to poetry? Milton called rhyme "the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame metre." Are regularly recurrent metres essential? William Blake called fixed metres a "monotony not only awkward but as much a bondage as rhyme itself." Is a special "poetical" vocabulary essential? Wordsworth affirmed that "there neither is nor can be any difference between the language of prose (he qualified it afterwards by saying, the best prose) and metrical composition." Are "poetical" subjects—lords and ladies, romance and starlight and moonshine — essential? Wordsworth thought that, at least for what he was trying to do, "low and rustic life was better because in that condition the essential passions of the heart find a better soil in which they can attain their maturity, are less under restraint, and (note the "speak a plainer and more emwords) "speaks a plainer and more emphatic language." Are refinement of theme and refinement of manner essential? One recalls that utterance of Walt Whitman's which rocked his contemporaries with derisive laughter:

"The spotted hawk swoops by me  
and accuses me, he complains  
of my gab and my loitering.  
I too am not a bit tamed, I too am  
untranslatable,  
I sound my barbaric yawp over  
the roofs of the world."

And yet Whitman is acclaimed today not only in his own country, but also—and even more—in cooler and more judicious England, as a genuine and enduring poet.

After all, doesn't it seem as if poetry might still be poetry even without most of the traditional

conventions and refinements and delicacies? And isn't it possible that Whitman's characterization of his own poems may have a wider application:

"The words of my book nothing;  
the drift of it everything?"

Lindsay, the man? Well, grant his crudeness. Grant, if you like, that he suffered from an excess of manner and a deficiency of manners. But the crudeness of the man need not blind one to the really fine thing that the man is doing, nor to the energy and imaginative power which he brings to the doing of it. If he had said: "Now, my friends, I'm going to give you an imitation of the sounds of the various motor-horns on the Santa Fe trail," and if his imitation had been "wonderful and yet again wonderful and after that out of all whooping," it would still have been nothing but "vaudeville." But beyond these mere vocalizations lay the fact that he had caught a note of beauty in a raucous and dusty world, and that he had given that beauty expression. Isn't that the essence of poetry? Moreover, it was not for the super-refined critic that this poem was written. He could, I imagine Lindsay saying, take it or leave it. But the men who drove those cars, men of whom most perhaps were as raucous as their own horns—these, I take it, were the ones for whom the poem was primarily designed. Get it to them (and how else than by the over-stress of the public platform could it be got to them?) and perhaps they too may develop an eye and an ear for beauty on the Santa Fe trails of life. Isn't this a legitimate function of poetry—and one of the best?

As for "The Congo," I confess that I felt more battered than exalted by Lindsay's recitation of it. But it is a poem that will bear reading and re-reading to oneself. It is an expression of the elemental passions and spiritual gropings of a race—a race in whom laughter and tears, the

artless playfulness of children and the nemesis of subordination and fear, are forever blended. There's a theme there; and Lindsay has treated it, not only with power but also with an imaginative sensitiveness to its tragic beauty.

As I write these words, the mail brings the current number of the Literary Supplement of the London Times. The critic of the Times, voicing the broad sympathy of a far more cultivated country than ours, closes his review of Aiken's "Modern Poets" as follows: "Mr. Lindsay stands out among Mr. Aiken's group of writers as one who is indubitably

striving for the right thing. He cares first for sympathy with normal minds, the minds of those to whom he feels himself to belong. This is so unusual a thing in modern art that the first shock of it when it strikes home to us has the flavour of cant, and a certain amount of cant was probably inevitable if it was to be maintained. Yet Mr. Lindsay succeeds; and if he succeeds, it is not because he has a theory and not even because his theory is a good one, but because he does really feel so much of what he has decided he ought to feel."

## Scholarships for Women Graduates

Through the efforts of University women throughout the world, more assistance in the way of scholarships is gradually becoming available to women students who are desirous of carrying on research work after graduation. The following scholarships are of interest to women graduates in Canada:

1. A travelling scholarship of \$1,000 offered by the Canadian Federation of University Women, open to any woman holding a degree from a Canadian University. Preference is given to candidates who have completed at least one or two years at graduate study and have a definite research in preparation. Application for this scholarship must be made not later than February 1st. This scholarship was won this year by Miss Dixie Pelluet, a University of Alberta graduate, who is now studying in London.

2. An International Prize Fellowship in Arts of the value of £100 offered by the British Federation of University Women to assist the holder to carry on research during the academic year 1923-24. This is open to members of all associations or federations of University women forming branches of the International Federation. The fellowship should

be used for the furtherance of research in Arts, including such subjects as Archaeology, Language, Literature or History; Metaphysical, Moral or Political Science, Law, and Theology. Applications must be in by January 20th, 1923.

3. An International Fellowship of the value of \$1,000, offered by the American Association of University Women to enable the holder to carry on a year's research in some country other than her own during the academic year 1923-24. Applications must be in by February 1st, 1923. This, like the previous one, is open to all members of Associations or Federations of University Women forming branches of the International Federation. Any woman living in Alberta, who is a graduate of an accredited University and who is not a member of such an Association, can become eligible for either of these fellowships by joining the Women's University Club of Edmonton, which is a branch of the International Federation of University Women.

Further details concerning these scholarships may be obtained from Miss J. F. Montgomery, President of the Women's University Club of Edmonton, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

## Incorrect Addresses

Any readers who knew the whereabouts of those listed below would be conferring a favor by notifying Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, secretary of the Alumni Assoc., U. of A., Edmonton, or R. T. Hollis, treasurer. In every case letters have been returned from the address shown opposite their names.

Bissell, Miss I. B., Edmonton.  
Blaney, Dr. York, Lethbridge, Alta.

Brown, Milton, 9909 112th St., Edmonton.

Copeland, Earl R. P.

Cousins, Frank C., Assiniboia, Sask.

Dunham, Miss Aileen, University of London, England.

Devaney, Thomas, Box 1717, Calgary.

Fulton, James, Belfast, Ireland.

Fraser, Harry B., Medicine Hat, Alta.

Forster, H. E., Calgary, Alta.

Glover, James B., 156 Athabasca Ave., Edmonton.

Lang, Hector, 11737 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

Lonsdale, T. H.

Mathews, A. W., 11217 97 St., Edmonton.

Middleton, W. T., 1742 Lee Ave., Victoria, B.C.

Macdonald, N. D., Box 54, Suffield, Alta.

McAllister, Chas. B., Brooks, Alta., or Eyremore.

McNamara, Sister B., Ste Anne's Convent, Edmonton.

O'Connor, T. J., Calgary, Alta.

McVicar, John, 1213 9th St., W., Calgary.

Russel, James G.

Russel, Percy H., Medicine Hat, Alta.

Sands, Sidney H., Tuker, Alta.

Scott, Percy.

Suitor, Minnie.

Snyder, Edward C.

Trainor, Gregory, Carmangay, Alta.

# THE TRAIL

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Number Six

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## Publication Committee

E. L. Hill

Prof. R. K. Gordon

H. R. Leaver

W. Dixon Craig

D. J. Teviotdale

Editor and Business Manager.

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# THE TRAIL

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*Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta*

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## *The Senate Elections*

The term of office of the Chancellor of the University and five members of the Senate expires this Spring. Following the practice instituted two years ago the Alumni Association has nominated a slate of its own and expects its members to give these candidates their full support.

### **For Chancellor**

Hon Charles Allan Stuart, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

### **For Members of the Senate**

Hon. Alexander Cameron Rutherford, B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.

Mr. A. Balmer Watt, B.A., Editor of The Edmonton Journal.

Mrs. D. J. Teviotdale, B.A. (nee Agnes Wilson), Edmonton, Alta.

Mr. Charles Carswell, B.A., Barrister, Rimbey, Alta.

Mr. Charles Reilly, B.Sc., Calgary, Alta.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart has served the University as Chancellor since its inception and has been re-elected by acclamation. Dr. Rutherford needs no introduction to members of our Alumni Association, nor does Mr. Balmer Watt. Both gentlemen have at all times shown that they had the best interests of the University and its graduates at heart, and are worthy of our best support.

The remaining three candidates are well-known graduates of the University who have at all times taken a prominent part in student and Alumni activities.

Your executive, in nominating these candidates, feel assured that if elected they will render faithful service in their new duty.

Voting papers and a full list of candidates nominated will be mailed to all members of Convocation by the Registrar of the University at an early date. These must be returned to Mr. Race in time to reach him before 5 p.m., Monday, May 21st, 1923. Ballots will be counted on Tuesday, May 22nd at 10 a.m.

## *The Annual Elections*

Enclosed in this issue of the "Trail" you will find a ballot paper showing the nominations which have been received for the various offices on the Alumni Executive for the ensuing year. You are requested to indicate your choice in the usual manner and return the paper to the Secretary in the envelope provided. Ballot papers must be returned before May twelfth.

If you have not yet paid the annual fee of Two Dollars, this should be enclosed in the ballot envelope when returning same.

The List of Nominations is as follows:

### **For President**

D. J. Teviotdale (elected by acclamation).

### **For Vice-President**

Miss Mamie Simpson, Miss Katie McCrimmon.

### **For Secretary**

Miss Jean McIntosh, Miss Helen Edwards.

### **For Treasurer**

R. T. Hollies, Roy Jackson.

### **For Historian**

J. R. Drysdale, S. Bruce Smith.

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## *The Annual Meeting*

Convocation Day for 1923 has been fixed upon as May the sixteenth. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held that day, the annual dinner the preceding night and a reception to the Class of 1923 on the evening of the 16th. A circular letter giving full details of these functions will be mailed to our members as soon as all arrangements have been completed. We are anxious to have as many Alumni as possible present during the two days and hope that all will make a special effort to attend.

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## OUR NEW COVER

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Your attention is particularly directed to the improvement in the appearance of this issue of the "Trail" resulting from our new cover. For some time the Publication Committee has felt that a more impressive design was merited. The one now appearing for the first time was regarded as the best of some three or four suggested by Prof. James Adam. Mr. Adam invariably gives freely of his time and thought to the Alumni Association and this is but one more added to the many debts which we already owe to him.

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## LEST WE FORGET

We have recently received a letter from one of our members now residing in London England. The writer takes us to task because she has not received her last number of the "Trail." Unfortunately she departed from our midst without leaving us the slightest clue as to what part of the small burg she intended to inhabit. The name of our publication does not indicate that it will pursue an elusive graduate to the uttermost parts of the earth. There may be others who for reasons similar to those of the Lady in London feel that they are being neglected. In defence let us state that we have a mailing list of six hundred names. We try to keep it up to date. We make use of every available source of information and even resort to the ouija board. Even so, without the co-operation of our members it is impossible to reach everyone.

The members of the Editorial staff are busy people—just as busy as any of the members of the Association. They appreciate the indirect compliment of the Lady in London. They are glad to know that the "Trail" is so popular. That is their only recompense for hours and hours of work, freely given, in connection with collecting material and attending to publication and mailing. In this age when it is so difficult to induce people to give their time in public service it is not sufficient for us to simply express appreciation, but we should all assist our Editorial staff in their undertaking. Graduates could and should contribute news items that would be of great interest. Every graduate should make sure that we have his or her correct address. A moment's time and a postage stamp will do that much. More co-operation will make the work less onerous and more agreeable to our Editorial staff and more satisfactory to our members.

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL,

President.

## STOBS AND GUSHERS

For revealing human nature no event is more effective than an exhibition of paintings. Many people are sensible, and have their likes and dislikes; or they may be simply mystified, in which case they try to gain understanding. But on either side of this golden mean are two extremes: those who gush, and those who scoff. All types were present at the recent university exhibition of paintings by the "Group of Seven."

Of all who saw the pictures, perhaps the sanest were the college freshmen; they had to be sane because they were expected to write a criticism of what they saw. Consternation showed large upon the freshman's face when first he entered the room. Surely these splashes of paint were not seriously meant to be artistic! What resemblance had these paints to the black and white prints he had studied in school? How could these be judged by the stock-phrases of his high-school art notes? What could he possibly write about this splash of scrambled pigments? Bewildered, he turned for relief to the quieter pictures on another wall, and then went home. Each succeeding visit, however, helped the freshman to see more clearly, because he was bent on understanding. Sometimes with a "quick stir of wonder" he felt the harmony of colours in a picture that had been meaningless before. Perhaps a hill aglow with an October sunset, or a deserted homestead poignantly alone first showed him the glory or the tragedy of familiar sights. Whatever it was that brought about the change, a change there was; and when now the spectator looked at the more conventional pictures, they seemed a little flatter than before, and the impressionistic paintings pulled him with a stronger tug. Whether he liked them or not, he felt that in these were freedom, strength and freshness. Some delighted him; others disgusted him; but all made him think.

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings"—Too sincere to gush and too eager to remain in blindness, these students showed the sanest attitude; and not the least of their rewards will be to see through the poses on either side. Meantime they may be deceived into thinking that the vociferous ones have penetrated into the inner shrine of Beauty, and that their ranting and denunciation are the passwords for all the faithful. The less dangerous of the false worshippers is the extravagant one; his rattle will soon proclaim his emptiness. The other's pose, however, by its gravity is likely to pass for profound wisdom; and the young man, his intellect nurtured on the lore of the past, may readily fall in with the notion that no good comes out of the present. As if every past age was not at one time a present! Distrust of the living world, fear of new thoughts—this is not wisdom but cowardice. Against this, of all things, the seeker must be warned.

How foolish is all this horror of change! The world cannot progress by standing still. Smugly we say, "The old order changeth,

yielding place to new." But we are so comfortable just now; if you please, we had rather not be disturbed. We applaud revolutions of the past, but dread those of our own day. The French Revolution was a step forward for humanity—but the Russian Revolution! Who will say a word for the Irish rebels? How many who praise Wordsworth's poetic revolt will allow any merit in free verse? A tremendous deadweight of inertia lies upon our minds in all their activities. To those daring souls who have striven to displace this weight the world owes much. But for these "picked natures" we should keep our heads only on the sufferance of tyrants, distant lands would remain undiscovered, and literature would not rise above the popular insipidity of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. "Well, God be thanked for these rebels." When the world learns this wisdom from Jack Falstaff, it will think of rebellion more favourably.

Even if rebellions bring no good results they are, at any rate, symptoms of life. This is why thinking people applaud the impressionistic movement in Canadian painting, for so long as Canadian painting remained imitative it remained lifeless. We are the heirs of a long tradition of beauty in European art, but it is not our beauty; we can admire it and be influenced by it, but we cannot create it. We may get the color and the form, but not the living spirit, for the simple reason that our spirit—that intangible sum-total of our own ways of living, our own environment, and our own responses to our own problems—cannot be the spirit of other lands and other times. Imitative art is like a suit of armor propped up in the Tower of London; it is complete from helmet to armed heel, even with a sword in one glove and a shield in the other. But lift up the visor and all is emptiness. The form is complete, but within there is no life. It would well become Sir Rufus Broadsword, but Sir Algernon Broker looks better in a frock coat. No sensible man nowadays would write a play in the Shakespearean manner; the form would not give it the Shakespearean spirit, and, ten chances to one, it would be void of the modern spirit also. In painting, however, we demand still the forms of Titian, Reynolds and Corot. And the soul? We never think of that. We forget that all art not purely imitative is a living soul. Canadians have wanted a national art. It has come, but Canadians are disappointed because it is not stillborn. It might have been such a pretty form to look upon; but this baby screams fearfully, and sometimes coos engagingly. Canadian art is alive.

Must we then accept all that is new in the arts? Not by any means, but we must not be afraid of it; we must give it a chance. If it is healthy it will live and grow in beauty. Whatever is ugly will die of its own deformity. Looking at the human race from a distance, as on a large painting, we see little cause to fret; for somehow or other human nature, shaking off the ugliness that would cling, has blundered on from beauty to beauty. What if Canadian art be strident and coarse, so as it live? No matter how technically correct, de-



void of life it would decay; on the other hand, even though it be ugly, while it has a living spirit it must grow in loveliness.

Then what is all the fuss about? Whatever in Canadian art is deformed will die without the supercilious one's scorn and in spite of the ignorant one's gushing. Canada will have a great national art—whether in painting, sculpture, architecture, literature or music—only if Canadians be worthy of it. A work of art is beautiful because it bodies forth the beautiful spirit of its creator. If that spirit is the spirit of the nation, then the work of art may truly be called national. Let us not deceive ourselves into self-congratulation over art that is great only because its individual creators are great. It is ours only if our national life throbs with their spirit of beauty and nobility. We bother too much about the manifestations of our national soul. What of the soul itself? Is it big as the mountains, strong as the rivers, broad as the prairies, and sweet as our northern springtime? If this is the spirit that glows in Canada's factories, homes and colleges, we need not fear its manifestations, for then our art will be truly lovely and truly national.

—JOHN T. JONES.

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## I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

"Write something for the next issue," said the zealous and efficient treasurer, as he acknowledged receipt of my two dollars. For some weeks the matter was allowed to rest at that, more insistent and more imperative demands being made upon that most elusive of all my possessions—my time. Now, however, with the foot-hills steadily receding as I speed to Medicine Hat, there to await the pleasure of the law as a necessary witness in the case of the King versus So-and-So the request again obtrudes itself. The days and weeks slip by, as the lady has observed, like a knotless thread, but in the end these spectres always recur, bobbing up, apparently, out of limbo and will not be quieted. Of what shall I write? An editor, having at least a modicum of myocardial tissues, would have suggested a subject. Not so, however, a treasurer. These are open-minded gentry and leave one the wide, wide world from which to choose. What thought can one send from that section over which are spread the dubiously beneficent administrations of the Drought Area Relief Act to those who are, momentarily and geographically, more fortunately situated? This must of necessity be a personal document, the nature of my work leaving but little energy for abstract theses or considerations. The only mental possessions I have that might be of interest are recollections. Why not, then, a few reminiscences of those years when McCall was a slim youth, Dr. Sheldon a new-comer, the buffalo a not-too-dis-

tant memory and Fort Edmonton was in existence, the days, as Genesis says, "In the beginning?"

One recurs at once to the old, old days, the days of 1908, on a dripping afternoon ere ever the moon of examinations, as Roy Stevens later said, had ripened behind the Strathcona brewery and Athabasca Hall was as yet a blue-print. A group of us, infants in wisdom and years, if not in stature, having been duly excused from lectures at Alberta College (now Alberta College North) ploughed through the mud of the low-level route up to the old Odd-Fellows' Hall in Strathcona where the first convocation of the University of Alberta was to be held. What a scene it was. How spruce and withal how solemn were the entire twenty-eight members of the student body in their sombre gowns from which the packer's creases had not had time to depart. With what ardour did they give the yell, composed, if memory fails me not, the evening before. It was a historic day.

From the new gowns of '08 one's mind slips easily and inevitably to 1910 and L. Y. Cairns' gown of that eventful year. It consisted of two arm-holes surrounded by the irreducible minimum of material and joined by a sort of yoke from which depended some forty tatters (tatters is the only word ( which flew straight out behind Lawrence Yeucalyptus when, as was ever his wont, he traversed the halls at what would be in a 1923 motorist an illegal rate of speed. The blame for the gown's condition was laid by its owner at the doors of York Blayney, "Pinky" White and Bob Copley in about equal proportions, he having been vanquished in fair catch-as-catch-can times without number by each of the trio. It is not my purpose, however, to revive ancient controversies and I shall pursue the matter no further. At some future date I hope to have the pleasure of explaining how it was that L. Y. found the material for his French letters of not less than a page each which were demanded weekly for some obscure purpose of Dean Kerr and French 3. Suffice it to say that I fell heir, in 1910, to the system he had employed with such marked success two years before. To allay any fears of the Department of Modern Languages I may state that it has since been revealed by me to no one.

There were many "first" things in 1910. One thinks of the first rugby team and of the devoted efforts of Muir Edwards on its behalf. One remembers that historic train on which we made the trip to Calgary for a Thanksgiving Day game and how no breakfast was had, either by the team or by the steadfast rooters who accompanied us. The engine died at almost every station between Lacombe and Calgary and with each giving up of the ghost our hopes died as well. There was also seven o'clock on Thanksgiving morning when John Sells, York Blayney and the writer ejected "Dad" Ottewell from our joint room onto the balcony of the 7th Avenue hotel clad in somewhat scantier garments than the rigors of the weather demanded. It was an abject suit for peace that "Dad" made before his re-admission. "Dad's" oratorical propensities frequently got him in (and out) of

trouble in those parlous days before he finally subjugated "Tiny" Woods of the Calgary Tigers and joined the Department of Extension where oratory is quite de rigueur. Then there was the first Gateway, headed by the same worthy. Among his more or less able assistants were L. Y. Cairns, the gifted Horace Miller, Harry (Paddy) Nolan and the writer. Paddy, Horace and I were joint sufferers and undistinguished students in the (then) affliction of Latin 3. To post-bellum graduates I may say that this course has lost much of its "punch" (or so goes the rumour) since the head of the department adopted the military hair-cut. I am fully convinced that it was for such as we that that hardy perennial Latin 31 was instituted! Only the other day Paddy was admitted to the bar in Calgary. It seems not much longer than the other day since he was leaning up against the wall in the corridor at the opening of the 1910 term when a very new and shiny freshman bustled up. "What are you taking?" asked the new one, with a sympathetic interest in the other's academic purpose. Paddy opened one eye and spoke, briefly and succinctly. "A rest," he said.

It was in 1910 that the Wrestling Club had its beginnings, the foster-fathers being Johnny Glenn, Seth Nelson and John Blackmore, the last of whom had three major occupations, scholar, wrestler and poet. In 1910, too, basketball first appeared, its particular luminaries Max Fife, Fred Parney, Percy Hotchkiss and Blayne. One thinks, in athletic connection, of that blithe Spring day when Jim McQueen, Hotchkiss, Jack Alton and the writer were getting in a little good drop-kicking practise in the draughting-room, with a real football, when there appeared at the head of the stairs—no less a person than H. M. Tory himself, more imbued, fortunately, with sorrow than anger. The duties of the President in those days were more varied if not so numerous as at present. Among them was the breaking up of a quiet game of poker at the Freshman Reception to the Sophomores in the Spring of 1911. The scandalized President remarked that he had never seen such a thing at such a function before. Neither, for that matter, had the participants. The young men of that era were nothing if not original and Terpsichore did not beckon so compellingly as nowadays.

One remembers Bumble and his mordant philosophies. In what fair haven is Bumble now? One also remember Walter Walker. Walter's wardrobe was the envy and despair of all his fellows, as was his pitching arm. Then there was the sad tale of how Deacon White lured us, by soft words and flattering speeches, to come over and play baseball against his Eskimos and of how soundly the professionals beat us. Fred Parney covered himself with glory on that far day when he hit one over the left-field fence that went foul only by inches. Recollections come back of Theatre Night, and the Science flowers, and Urquhart, who afterwards served with much distinction in the war. One further remembers Initiation Day and how advantageous it was to be a member of the football team and how half of Munro's moustache

was removed and the other half left on. One harks back to the 16-1 victory in hockey over our hereditary enemies from Saskatchewan at Saskatoon in which Goodridge, Dean, Dobson and the late Court May played such leading parts and thereby forgets several later and less palatable results.

Academic matters come crowding back, too, such as A. S. Cummings' 105 in Greek 1, the extra five being, we all thought, an expression of the professor's astonishment that anyone should be able to write a perfect paper—in Greek. There were also the memorable difficulties of McPhail Waggett and Walter Davidson with Algebra 1. Then there are irrelevant memories of such things as George Miserer's ankle in "Julius Caesar" and L. Y.'s pronouncement thereon. "Nifty" I think was the adjective employed. I well recall another Spring-like day in 1911 on which I made the first application to Mr. Race, who was then room-renter as well as Registrar, for a room in the then-unfinished Athabasca Hall for the next term. The one chosen was 201 and by the whim of Fate it was 1916 before I had a chance to see it. Then it proved to be execrably heated!

The limitations of space preclude me spinning these reminiscences out to greater lengths, though the tale (if one might for a moment revert to Ade for aid) of The Young Man Who Was Thrown Into The Sacred Wauneita Room and What Came Out clamours for retelling. During 1922 I have formed a few convictions, to wit:

(1) The best book I read in considerable and miscellaneous delving during that year was "Lavengro."

(2) There are no brassie lies on the ordinary Alberta country fairway.

(3) If Henry Ford is the reincarnation of King Tutan-Khamen he is playing true to form in one respect, namely that like his royal soul-fellow he occupies entirely too much space in the public prints.

(4) The greater part of human effort is futile. (This last after watching nine young men vainly endeavouring to hit the fast one and the curve of the talented "Dodger" Lewis, nominally of Calgary, and after seeing the fuss made by Andrew Gump when he thought he had swallowed bichloride of mercury).

In closing I may say that it is my hope and desire, at some date when time permits, to write of two of the three subjects nearest to my heart:

(2) The Colyum.

(3) The Lure of The Small Town.

These will, under no circumstances, be submitted until Roy Stevens has broken his silence again and W. S. MacDonald has sent the editor

some poetry. Enough is enough but too much, as the Indian observed to the purveyor of illicit liquor, is plenty. These young men have an obvious duty to perform. If Bill Seyer, too, could be induced to write his memoirs we should all benefit materially thereby when they were finally released for publication and the mirth of the world would be considerably augmented.

—A. L. CALDWELL.

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## THIS FREEDOM

### Hutchinson

At the end of that very unpleasant book, "This Freedom," Mr. Hutchinson ships Huggo, one of his least attractive characters, out to Canada. His career in England had been rather grimy, but apparently the young blackguard turns over a new leaf. At any rate we are told that he writes to his parents every week. This is very edifying, and in its way a compliment to Canada. But, after all, Mr. Hutchinson is probably mistaken about Huggo. My own opinion is he died at sea. He could never have stood the voyage, for even in England he was never more than half-alive. In fact the whole family was sickly. It would have been much simpler to have ended the youth in his native land, and Mr. Hutchinson shows such a pretty talent in killing off his characters one wonders why he went to the trouble of putting Huggo on board ship. The other son, Benjie, was run over by the underground; why should Huggo not have crashed in an aeroplane?

However that may be, and even if Huggo never reached this country, this is no excuse for Mr. Hutchinson. His intentions were of the worst, even if he was unable to carry them out. This deporting of undesirables to Canada or Australia is an old trick of English novelists. It is time to protest against this policy. We do not want any more Huggos. If these persons must be converted, let the job be done in England. Why should Canada be turned into a reformatory for the convenience of a few novelists?

Dickens was also a genial sinner in this way, though, of course, it is not intended to suggest that Dickens, with his mid-Victorian methods, is an artist like Mr. Hutchinson. Still he did anticipate this device of Mr. Hutchinson's. He unloaded Micawber in Australia and assures us that he became a revered magistrate; and in Australia too even the inefficient Mr. Mell prospered and becamed what is now called "a leading educationalist." Mrs. Gaskell goes so far in one of

her novels as to send two of her personages to Toronto, and she seems to imply that in Toronto one cannot fail to be prosperous, virtuous and happy.

Surely our Canadian writers manage these matters better. Ralph Connor can take the toughest miner or lumberman and regenerate him off hand. No ocean voyage is needed; the trick is done at home. This is the only decent way. Fortunately, however, there are so few undesirable characters in our literature that not many of these violent conversions are necessary. But if our wholesome homebred personages are to be exposed to contact with these English emigrants, the result may be disastrous. It is not easy to be angry at such a popular writer as Mr. Hutchinson, but really if he must make persons like Huggo he should see to it that they are consumed (or converted) on the premises.

—R. K. GORDON.

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### A VOLUME OF POEMS

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The recent undergraduate Poetry Competition was so successful that the University of Alberta Writers' Club now proposes a new venture—to publish a book of poems by students and graduates of the University. If poems in sufficient number and of sufficient quality are submitted at the opening of the Fall term, the publication will be proceeded with and the little book will appear in time for Christmas. We may surprise ourselves; who knows? Now is the time to get to work.

Anyone interested may secure further information by corresponding with Mr. John T. Jones, Department of English, University of Alberta.

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**HUGH E. STANTON, B.A., LL.B.,**

Barrister, Solicitor and

Notary Public

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EDMONTON,  
Alberta



## THE DRAMA CIRCLE

In response to a letter in the July issue of this magazine a number of the members of our association met to form a club for the study and production of plays. This group is an auxiliary of the Alumni Association which has framed the constitution and rules by which the work of the group is conducted. The name "Players' Club" has been adopted in order that the production side of the work may be emphasized, but at present the study of drama is the main interest. In order that the efficiency of any production may be increased it has been decided to admit to the membership of the club some who although not alumni are capable amateur players. The membership is limited to 25 and there are at present 16 members.

One of the first needs of such a club is a collection of plays, with a sufficient number of copies of each play to make it available for public reading. It is hoped that before next term a beginning will be made of building up such a library. Meanwhile we avail ourselves of the excellent collection of plays in the library of the University's Department of Extension. From this source we obtained copies of "What Every Woman Knows" for our first meeting. The discussion of Barrie's play, however, soon showed that if a critical appreciation of recent drama was to be gained, a more direct acquaintance with Ibsen was required. So to Ibsen we went.

The idea at first was to read a play representative of the feminist movement and "Hedda Gabler" was chosen. It was not such an easy play to begin with as "A Doll's House" or "The Lady from the Sea" would have been. But no study of serious English drama during the last thirty years, from "The Second Mrs. Tangueray" to "The Skin Game," would be possible without reference to Ibsen's prototype. It is for one thing one of Ibsen's great plays in construction and management of plot and dialogue. The perfect economy and directness of dialogue with its sense of quality and yet of unerring naturalness; the logical attainment of climax and its tragic outcome; the abandonment of stage-tricks of coincidences, asides, soliloquies; the avoidance of eavesdropping or disclosure of plot by servants' gossip; these constitute on the technical side the revolutionary character of Ibsen's genius in creating the modern drama of realism. Even in these respects he has not been excelled, and (of English dramatists) only Drinkwater, Barker, and Galsworthy have approached him.

But Ibsen's pre-eminence is not based on technical mastery alone; it is by his profound insight into the springs of character that he dominates modern drama. This was clearly brought out in "Rosmersholm." There all the leading ideas of his criticism of life are found in an intricate harmony—his insistence on the value of the individual, his aristocratic leaning, his obsession by the idea of heredity, his presentation of the feminist claims, his portrayal of the tragic consequences of weakness of will. There is no more searching analysis

of character in modern drama than Rebecca West. A comparison of "Rosmersholm" with (say) "The Skin Game" shows Ibsen's quality. In Galsworthy's play the plot is worked out by the complications of social bigotry and class prejudice; the play goes forward to its necessary climax by the momentum of the conflict of social opposites. In Ibsen there is little or no material basis, the climax is only in character development, the plot hardly goes forward at all. The unfolding, step by step, of Rebecca's past leads to the tragic collapse. In this manner of working backward rather than forward "Rosmersholm" like "Ghosts" has often been compared with "Oedipus Rex." But the similarity need not be stressed. Except in this respect it is futile to compare Ibsen's drama with that of the Greeks. Ibsen took the men and women of his own time, acting under the impulse of their new scientific and sociological ideas. In such types as Rebecca West and Mrs. Alving and Dr. Stockmann the spiritual struggles of his age found supreme expression. In these drama still retains some of its ancient religious strain.

For such drama we cannot go to our places of entertainment. Anyone who has read such plays as "Hedda Gabler" or "Rosmersholm" feels that they are not only beyond the capacity of the ordinary theatre audience, but also beyond the intellectual reach of nearly all our players. For this reason alone we are not likely to make acquaintance with the plays in our theatres, and study of them by such groups as that of our Players' Club is all the more desirable.

Desirable, that is to say, if we regard modern drama to be worthy of serious attention as a matter of culture. We are too apt simply to bracket art and play. Of all forms of art drama comes nearest to life. The dramatist is your true philosopher. In the theatre you contemplate the hidden springs of character, you get a glimpse of the eternal values. To this, true drama is always aspiring. For this we go back to Ibsen as to the Greeks and Shakespeare.

JAS. ADAM.

#### BARRISTERS

#### SOLICITORS

#### NOTARIES

**Woods, Sherry, Collison and Field**  
**Woods, Sherry, Macalister and Craig**

S. B. WOODS, K.C.

S. W. FIELD, K.C.

J. C. SHERRY.

J. MACALISTER.

J. T. COLLISON.

W. D. CRAIG.

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL

**Offices—Ninth Floor, MacLeod Bldg., Edmonton**

## Sparks from the Anvil of the Treasurer

R. T. Hollies

It has been a great pleasure to your Treasurer to receive the many cheerful letters from our members—not to speak of the Two Dollar bill which was usually pinned across the corner. It is an equal pleasure to pass along the news thus received to others of our number. Our only regret is that even a larger number of our members have not sent in a few lines. They are hereby reminded that the Treasurer's address is still c/o University of Alberta and that he will be there all summer.

Howard Emery dropped us a line in his usual cheery style giving his address as 1722 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Howard is studying law at Harvard.

R. J. Gaunt sends a few crisp lines from Athabasca, Alta., where he is Provincial School Inspector. As yet the axe has not fallen heavily on R. J. He also mentions that C. P. Hotchkiss was working on Dominion Topographical Survey in that district last summer. This is the first direct news of Hotch for some months.

Lockhart, Alta. is fortunate in having secured Miss Ethel Steele as a teacher for the current session. Miss Ivy Steele is teaching at Wayne, Alta., and appreciates her copy of the "Trail."

The Rev. T. H. Wright, B.A., formerly of Golden, B.C., has accepted charge of the Beaconsfield Methodist Church, Slovan Street, Vancouver. As an interesting example of the work which the University does for its graduates after they leave the halls, it might be mentioned here that Mr. Wright recently gave an address on "How the New Testament Came to Us" in his church parlors. The address was illustrated by a variety of slides furnished by the Department of Ex-

tension of the University and Mr. Wright gratefully acknowledges much valuable material received from Dean Jackson of Alberta College.

Mr. S. B. Smith has left the firm of Emery, Newell, Ford & Co., and is now junior member of the firm Van Allen, Simpson & Smith, with offices in the Empire Block.

A letter from Dr. W. F. Ferrier, 32 St. Andrews Gardens, Toronto, causes us to remember the excellent service which he did for the University during the session 1914-15. All our graduates and undergraduates should know that it is to Dr. Ferrier that we are indebted for a large part of the splendid collection of minerals which now reposes in the University's Geological Museum.

Dr. A. L. Caldwell sends a word of appreciation for the "Trail." Not only that, but he has given us a few pages in his best style which will be found elsewhere in this issue. His address is Empress, Alta.

Miss H. B. Tillotson is teaching in the Hillhurst School, Calgary. Her address is 634 5th Avenue West, Calgary.

Mrs. Barker Fairley's address is 22 Kendall Ave., Toronto. Dr. Fairley is still with the University of Toronto.

Carl A. Scholl is still with the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. He is engaged partly in teaching and partly in securing his M.S.

An interesting letter has been received by Mr. Race from Dr. William Berry (M.A. Alta. '18) now with the Department of Psychology at the University of Rochester. Berry spent Christmas in Boston and saw the McGill hockey team play several American teams there. "Slim" Morris was playing goal for the McGill boys. Berry adds "The Boston papers

asserted that Alberta was in British Columbia, but that is the sort of thing one has to become used to—or go mad!" Dr. Berry is thoroughly enjoying his new work and concludes by sending kindest regards to all his old friends in Alberta.

Berry sends along the news that E. T. Mitchell and Miss Grace Stewart have both received their Doctor's degrees from the University of Chicago, the former in Mathematics and the latter in Geology.

Berry also tells us that E. G. Keller has left Axtell, Kansas, and is now teaching somewhere in Illinois. If these lines should catch Keller's eye, we would appreciate a more definite address.

The Alumni Association has been out of touch with S. C. Railcliffe, 201 N. McCullough Ave., Urbana, Ill., for some considerable time until this session. His long letter shows the ease with which our members can become separated from the Association. How much better it would be for us all if we could keep a closer touch. The Alumni Association is trying to do its part by the publication of the "Trail" and by frequent circulars but we are helpless unless the individual member will lend a little co-operation. If you don't drop us an occasional line telling us of change of address and occupation, we are helpless—but, of course, we are blamed for not letting you know what is going on.

Miss Dorothy Stafford, 603 5th Ave. South, Lethbridge, has just completed a business course and is now looking for a suitable position.

Miss Nathalie Erdmann is teaching in the Raymond Public and High school. I wonder if one has to play championship basketball to find work in that Southern town?

J. E. Meagher has little to say for himself, but comes through with his fees ahead of time. That says a lot for him. He has

moved from Yonkers to Marsden, Sask. Are you coming up to see us this Convocation, J. E.?

Miss Kathleen Terrill is teaching at Coalhurst, Alta. Fees ahead of time also say a great deal for Miss Terrill.

Miss Constance E. McLaughlin has changed her address to Spruce Grove, Alberta. As a token of appreciation for the "Trail" Miss McLaughlin contributed her two dollars.

Dr. Jos. L. Jackson is now practising medicine in Edmonton. He seems to be enjoying life to the full.

Misses Jean and Christine McQueen send in their fees from their home address but otherwise do not throw much light on their actions. As mentioned below, Miss Jean McQueen has been attending the Edmonton Normal School since Christmas.

Walker Dunham writes from 314 12 St. South, Lethbridge. It will be remembered that Dunham was Rhodes Scholar for 1920. He had to give up his work at Oxford on account of a nervous breakdown caused by over study. He gives his sister's address as College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1, England.

Jos. E. Kirk is in charge of a church at Wellsdale, Alta. He is following out work for his B.D. from the University. In spite of this, he finds time for an occasional visit to Edmonton.

It is a long time since we have heard from Prof. W. D. Woodhead. He is Professor of Greek at University College, Toronto.

Fred G. Young is located at To-field, Alta. We think he should come over to the University occasionally on his visits to Edmonton.

We are sorry to have to report that George Hipkin has been seriously ill for many months. We hope that he is by now on the way to recovery and able to resume his work at Carstairs, Alta.

Alex. Cook has received his A.M. from Harvard where he is now a member of the staff of the

Mathematics Department. He has been awarded the Shattuck Scholarship for 1923-24.

Miss Helen J. Hotson is teaching in Lacombe, Alta., and writes a very loyal letter to us.

Miss Utah Cain and Miss Marjorie Hotson are located in Lloydminster. There are nearly enough of our members in the border town to form a local. What about it?

John P. Suttill reports in from Cereal, Alta. That's another town that should have a local. What about it, John?

Mrs. W. C. Cory (Gladdis Johnston) has moved to Brooks, Alta.

F. M. Quance writes from Regina, where he is a member of the Provincial Normal School Staff. Thanks for the Two Dollars.

J. W. Bainbridge has charge of the Albany Ave. Methodist Church and is taking his first class teacher's certificate at the Edmonton Normal in his 'spare' time.

E. W. Phillips is a worker at Langdon, Alta. We appreciate his help during the year and would like to hear more about him.

Miss Elizabeth Teviotdale is teaching French in the Camrose High School.

Miss Helen Bryan backs her work with cash. She is at Ogden, Alta.

Three of last year's graduates are on the staff of the Wetaskiwin High School, Miss Margaret Villy, Miss Eva McKittrick and Monroe McLeod. Another town which should have a local.

William Forshaw has moved from Sibbald, Alta., to Brooks.

Cecil Tapp is with the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary, and G. L. Flack is following Ph.D. work at the University of Minnesota.

Wm. Sykes, M.A., B.D., is pastor of the Union Church, Craigmyle, Alta. Cheerful Bill sends his help as usual.

Archie McGillivray is at Bri-

tannia Mines, B.C., where he is now shift boss for three most important working levels, and two haulage levels, with sixty men under his charge. This mine is probably the biggest copper producer on the coast and has a new concentrating mill of 2,500 tons daily capacity.

Miss Ruth Williams is teaching at Stettler, Alta.

Dr. W. F. Gillespie writes from Toronto General Hospital with a few kind words for the work of the Association. Are the Alberta men to hold another reunion there this spring?

T. H. Wells is practicing law at Munson, Alta.

A. T. Kemp is assistant instructor in Field Husbandry at the Olds Agricultural College where he is working like a Trojan.

G. B. Sandford gives his address as 1393 Cleveland Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota. Sandford is attending the University there.

Miss Lucile Pentland is following post graduate work in Education at the University of Toronto. Her address is 177 College St., Toronto.

Charlie Bremner is inspector of schools at Grand Prairie. We would like to hear a little more from him.

Miss Margaret Moore gives her address as 4 Georgina Court, Calgary. Miss Moore is still with the Calgary Collegiate Institute.

Miss Minnie Sutor is teaching at Red Willow, Alberta.

Fred Batson paid Edmonton a flying visit not long ago. He is well and busy, and looked prosperous. Other than that we gleaned little news. He promised to send us an authentic address as soon as he returned to the States.

Among our most faithful supporters is Gordon L. ("Captain") Kidd. This genial engineer never fails with his two dollars about this time of year. He is still at Drumheller.

The following graduates of the University of Alberta have been



in attendance since Christmas at the special short Normal Course in the Highlands Normal School, Edmonton: The Misses Lola Ferguson, Jean McQueen, Katie McCrimmon, Ethel Steele, Alethea Wood, Minnie Wershof and Daphne Koenig; Messrs. James D. Adam, E. N. Davis, Clarke L. Gordon, P. A. Miskew, J. Bainbridge and D. F. Pegrum.

A special concession from the Rhodes Scholarship Committee has been granted to Mr. Kemper Hammond Broadus, B.A. '22. Broadus was an unsuccessful candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship last fall but his qualifications in the line of English Literature and original writing were of so high an order that the local Committee felt that some representation to the Central Committee in England should be made.

The suggestion was favorably received and Broadus will leave here next September to spend two years in the Honours School of English at Oxford. He has already published considerable poetry in Canadian and American magazines and hopes to continue writing as well as studying whilst overseas. This year he holds the Bishop Memorial Fellowship in English at the University of Alberta, the first appointment since that of the late Mr. Hosford in 1915.

Miss K. Ferguson is teaching in the Edmonton Technical School. She is living in Pembina Hall.

A. W. Matthews (B.Sc. in Pharm. '21) has been engaged as demonstrator in the School of Pharmacy.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths

### BIRTHS

**Born**—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Scholl (B.S.A., Alta.)—a daughter, Elaine Marie, November 8th, 1922, at Urbana, Ill. (Mrs. Scholl was formerly Miss Helen Haig, a licentiate in Pharmacy, U. of A.).

**Born**—To Mr. and Mrs. S. Hurlburt (nee Helena Barclay)—a son, at Vegreville, Alta.

**Born**—To Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hollies, a son, at 11049 University Ave., Edmonton, on October 18, 1922.

**Born**—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, a son, at Mountain Park, Alta., March 4th, 1923.

### MARRIAGES

**Wilson-Langfeldt** — Mr. Henry Jackson Wilson (B.A. '15) to Miss Edith Audrey Langfeldt, in Holy Trinity Church, Edmonton, on February 1, 1923.

**McCullough-Schade** — Dr. John Thomas McCullough to Caroline Avane Schade (Phm. Lic.) in Winnipeg, Man., February 27th.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

1923—Session—24

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- Household Economics**—A four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Sc. in Household Economics and a three-year course, following upon the work of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, leading to the degree of B.H.Ec.
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For a complete Calendar apply to—

CECIL E. RACE,

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Edmonton, Alberta.

# THE TRAIL

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- Dentistry**—Under the Faculty of Medicine, a pre-dental year and two years of instruction are offered in Dentistry. Students may then complete their third and fourth years at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, or at McGill.
- Pharmacy**—The University offers two courses in Pharmacy, a two-year course, covering the requirements of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association, and a four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Sc. in Pharmacy.
- Agriculture**—A three-year course leading to the degree of B.S.A., following upon the work of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, and a four-year course leading to the degree of B.Sc., following upon Junior Matriculation.
- Law**—A three-year course leading to the Degree of LL.B. Lecture courses occupying complete time of students are now given at the University. The case method is followed along the lines of Harvard Law School. On completion of this course and conferring of the degree, one year's service under articles will admit to the Bar. Grade XII or First Year Arts required for admission.
- Household Economics**—A four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Sc. in Household Economics and a three-year course, following upon the work of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, leading to the degree of B.H.Ec.
- Commerce**—A four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Com.
- Graduate Work**—Leading to the Degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. in Arts, B.Educ., and B.D.

For a complete Calendar apply to—

CECIL E. RACE,  
Registrar,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

# THE TRAIL

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*Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta*

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## **Just a Parting Adieu**

The Alumni year of 1922-23 is recorded by the Historian. Another year in the service of our Alma Mater is before us. Rejuvenated by our annual social functions and thrilled again by the pomp and circumstance of Convocation (those multi-colored robes always make one feel like a toreador) we should be fresh for the task.

We have a new Executive in which there is blended sparkling imagination, scientific precision and dynamic energy. Let us all see to it that our co-operation is generous and spontaneous.

To those who are far afield it may seem that our Association should be more aggressive. That may be true, but you must remember that you cannot accomplish much without a very considerable sum of money. Owing to conditions resulting, directly or indirectly, from the war, many of our members have not as yet become established in remunerative positions. Comparatively few have reached financial affluence enabling them to contribute freely to any extensive scheme of the association. Recognizing this, we have cut our coat according to our cloth and avoided any pretentious enterprise.

During the past year we made a small effort to recognize our obligations. In conjunction with the staff, we presented to our Alma Mater a portrait of President Tory. The reception accorded this work of art by our best critics is quite as enthusiastic as the spirit of loyalty that inspired the gift.

In a few years' time our association will be stronger, both numerically and financially. During the next year or two it will be of special importance to keep alive the esprit de corps of the Alumni. Western Canada is standing on the threshold of a period of unprecedented prosperity during which this province will readily absorb every graduate we produce and during which our association will have great opportunities. The measure of our loyalty to our Alma Mater will be the measure of our success in making the fullest use of those opportunities.

Your retiring executive expresses its fullest appreciation of the co-operation of fellow graduates. With one exception we are being relieved of executive responsibility. Mr. Hollies, who has had but one year in harness, remains as Minister of Finance. When deficits were epidemic throughout the land, he turned up a surplus. Such an achievement fully merits renewed confidence at the polls. Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Teviotdale are all veterans in the service of the association. With well-earned laurels they have retired to their respective olive groves to sip the wine of divine leisure and enjoy a respite from the responsibilities of executive administration.

As to the remaining member of the retiring executive, he is on his way to hoe the potatoes, so—

Au revoir,

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL.

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## Senate Elections

The Registrar of the University announces the following results of the election for five members of the senate to fill the places of those representing Convocation who retired on May 21st, 1923: Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Chas. F. Reilly, Chas. F. Carswell, Rev. Dr. D. G. McQueen, and R. H. Dobson. Members of the Alumni Association will be pleased to see that three of the five candidates nominated by the Association were elected. The Hon. A. C. Rutherford once again headed the poll. The Registrar reports an exceptionally heavy vote, almost twice as many casting their ballots this year as at the last election, in 1921.

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## Annual Functions

The Annual Business Meeting of the Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, on Saturday, May 12th, at the lunch hour. Unfortunately, only thirteen members were present. In view of the fact that this did not constitute a quorum, it was moved, seconded and carried, that the meeting proceed with the business and have the transactions ratified at the first regular meeting of the Association held in the Fall. The reports of the President, the Treasurer, and the Editor of the "Trail" were received and adopted.

Mr. Jones raised the question of a branch association being formed in Calgary. Mr. McColl, who expected to be in the southern city shortly, offered to take up the matter with Mr. Reilly and Mr. Thornton, and this suggestion was approved by the meeting. The

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matter of the portrait fund was discussed and the accounts for same approved. Mr. Craig reported on behalf of the War Memorial Fund that a very small amount had been collected since Christmas. The matter of amendments to the Constitution was laid over until a larger meeting could discuss them. Following a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring executive, proposed by Dr. E. T. Mitchell, the meeting adjourned.

In keeping with the practice instituted last year, the Alumni Association co-operated with the graduating class in the matter of the annual dinner and dance. The dinner was held the evening before Convocation and was largely attended.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Tory, Hon. Perren Baker and President Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Morrison read the History for the yast year (which is published on another page of this issue), and Mr. Mothersill announced the results of the annual elections, which are as follows:

For President: D. J. Teviotdale (acclamation).

For Vice-President: Miss Mamie Simpson.

For Secretary: Miss Jean MacIntosh.

For Treasurer: R. T. Hollies.

For Historian: Bruce Smith.

The annual dance was held on the night of Convocation and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number who were present.

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## Post-Graduate Degrees

The following graduates in Arts, of the University of Alberta, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the last Convocation: L. K. Blain, R. P. Clarke, Hugh John MacDonald, Chris. Dobry, and G. G. L. (Jerry) Moore. Jerry Moore was the winner of the Chief Justice's Gold Medal in Law, awarded for the highest standing obtained in the work for the LL.B. degree.

The following received their Master's degrees in Arts: Miss Ada Anderson, Miss Dorothy Diller, Miss Bessie Gardiner, Hubert Bosomworth, and Kemper Broadus.

J. O. G. Sanderson received the degree of Master of Science in Arts (Geology), W. F. Hanna received the M. Sc. in Agriculture, and Nelles Atkinson the M. Sc. in Applied Science.

In addition to the above, S. R. (Sam) Laycock received the first degree of B. Educ. conferred by the University of Alberta, and Sydney Bainbridge and J. E. Kirk received their B.D. degrees.

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## **The Portrait of Dr. Tory**

*A Criticism - By James Adam*

At the recent Convocation, Dr. Tory had completed fifteen years' service as President of our University. The time had come, as Mr. Mothersill said in his presentation address, to express public appreciation of this distinguished service, and it seemed to the Alumni Association that the most appropriate way of doing this was to have the President's portrait painted for the University. Funds for this purpose were obtained by subscriptions from the Alumni and from members of the faculty. The artist commissioned to paint the portrait was Mr. F. H. Varley, one of the younger Toronto men who gained a great reputation by his War Memorial pictures. The virile originality of his ideas and the uncompromising frankness of his methods in these pictures have found later expression in some striking portraits, such as those of Mr. Vincent Massey and of Mr. I. H. Cameron. His search for character and his power of exhibiting forceful personality seemed to mark him out definitely for the task set by the Alumni Association. The recent exhibition of work by "The Group of Seven," where three of Mr. Varley's canvases were hung, was for many of us the first opportunity of appreciating the artist's powers, and the canvas of "Gipsy Blood" especially aroused lively expectations. Such a painter might be trusted to avoid the usual kind of stodgy official portrait, not far removed from a coloured photograph. Those who gave Mr. Varley this commission were, at any rate, complimenting Canada's progressive school of young painters and doing something to strengthen the quickening spirit of art of which there are now welcome signs amongst us.

The portrait of President Tory, which Mr. Varley has painted, satisfies the keenest expectations. Painted in life size, it has seized a thoroughly typical posture, so much so that when the President rose to thank the Chancellor and the Alumni for their expression of appreciation and loyalty, he at once assumed exactly the posture exhibited in the picture. The head is painted in massive touches of straightforward brush work excellent in modelling, and bringing out in complete harmony the qualities of genial temperament, vigorous personality and great force of character. A certain massive dignity is given to the subject by the low tones in which the whole composition is treated. Ordinarily this is attained by keeping to an almost monochromatic tone of vandyke brown or the rich bituminous colour of early portraiture. In keeping, however, with the modern tendency





towards richer complexity of colour-harmony, Mr. Varley has given greater value to contrasting tones. It has been customary, in dealing with so exigent an accessory as a scarlet gown, to repeat the colour in lower keys or in a complementary colour, especially in the background. The classic example of Gainsborough's revolt, in "The Blue Boy," against this convention, shows how universal was the practice. In the present case the scarlet gown is frankly contrasted with a grayish blue background, giving a vivid, bracing atmosphere. There seems no doubt that such an effect was intended by the artist, as part of his reading of the subject which he had to portray. Here we see Dr. Tory with the air of happy confidence in some educational ideal arousing and stimulating others, by his speech, to share his optimism and participate in the joy of working for the advancement of knowledge.

The picture, whilst admirably faithful to representative requirements, also realizes the decorative demands which the artist apparently felt that such a picture ought to make. His "Sunflower Girl" shows that feeling very forcibly. In Dr. Tory's portrait, the general arrangement also gives the sense of masses of colour harmoniously balanced. The colour is never commonplace, never assertive, but by its reticent rhythm gives one the impression of an artist sensitive to its subtle charms and nuances. The University and the Province may well be proud to possess this example of the work of one in whom the greatest hopes are placed for achievements of permanent value to Canadian art.

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## **"Canada North of the Fifty-Sixth Parallel of Latitude"**

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### **Two Essay Competitions—\$3,000 Cash Prizes**

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The following announcement has been received at the University:

TORONTO, May 19th.—This is the first public and official announcement of two essay competitions with cash prizes totalling \$3,000 on the general subject of "Canada North of the Fifty-Sixth Parallel of Latitude."

The first competition known as the University Competition is open only to Canadian students enrolled in Canadian Universities. For the second known as the General Competition, all resident Canadians are eligible.

For the best essay in the University Competition there will be a cash prize of \$1,000 given by His Honor Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and for the best



essay in the General Competition a cash prize of \$1,000 given by Sir William Price, of Quebec. In both competitions there will also be a second prize of \$500 donated by A. J. T. Taylor of Toronto.

These Competitions have been instituted as a stimulus to the collection and dissemination of practical information about what are perhaps erroneously called the "Barren Lands" of the Far Canadian North. It is the hope of the donors that the winning essays will pronounce an authoritative verdict on the practicability or impossibility of the settlement and economic exploitation of these Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. There is an old view that these areas are uninhabitable. There is a new view supported by facts of exploration and by the northern trend of civilization in the north temperate zones that they can support population, that they constitute a new field for Canadian expansion. The donors desire a critical examination of these conflicting theories.

The writers are under no obligation of prejudice or bias. What is desired is a judicial weighing of facts. It is suggested that the contestants make as far as possible a complete and accurate survey of the natural features and resources of the district under discussion, its ethnology, its geography and oceanography, its fauna and flora, marine and terrestrial. There should be discussion of its possibilities agriculturally and in grazing, mining, fishing and lumbering. There should be a statement of its problems of land and water transportation and of colonization, with, if possible, suggestions of practical solutions. The essays, however, should not be a mere compilation of details but rather articles such as a magazine would purchase on their merits. The judges will welcome vivid and graphic writing. There is no requirement as to length but it is felt that an essay should not be less than 10,000 and not more than 30,000 words. What is requested is original research into the evidence, documentary or otherwise, concerning the actual conditions of Canada, insular and continental, north of the fifty-sixth parallel. There is no objection to using arguments and facts relating to other countries than Canada.

The following are the formal rules governing the Far North Essay Competitions:—

1. The subject is—"Canada North of the Fifty-Sixth Parallel of Latitude."

2. The University Competition is restricted to Canadian students enrolled in Canadian Universities. The General Competition is open to all resident Canadians other than University students.

3. In each competition there are two prizes, a first prize of \$1,000, and a second prize of \$500.

4. The essays are to be the actual composition of the contestants, and must be typewritten on one side of the paper only, with a two inch margin. Mere length will not be regarded as a point of merit. Neither will brevity.

5. The prize winning essays shall be at the joint disposition of the donors of the prizes, who shall hold and own the copyrights to these essays but who will return to the authors of the essays as a bonus any net profits resulting from the publication of these essays.

6. All essays are to be marked "Far North Essay Competition," University section, or General section, as the case may be, and addressed to the Secretary for the Judges whose name and address will be announced later. October the tenth, 1924, is the last day for receiving entries.

7. The essays will be judged by a board of judges to be appointed later. The judges shall have sole discretion to decide if any essay has sufficient merit to entitle its writer to be given a prize, and to recommend if they think proper, a division of the prize money if the essays are about of equal quality. The names of the judges will be announced later. The judges' decisions shall be final and it is expected that they will be announced by December 20th, 1924.

8. All correspondence relative to these competitions should be addressed to A. J. T. Taylor, Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto.

This announcement should prove particularly interesting to graduates and undergraduates of the University of Alberta. Many students and graduates have had unusually good opportunities to obtain first hand impressions of Northern Canada and there is considerable information available in the publications of the Dominion Department of the Interior and independent writers.

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## Alumni History 1922-23

For the benefit of the unenlightened members of the Alumni Association of the University and for the benefit of those here who, not being members of the Alumni Association, are necessarily unenlightened, let me gently break the news that the office of Historian is no sinecure. Apart altogether from the innumerable events which have occurred throughout the year in which graduates have played more or less important roles and which the Historian has to record,

he has also got to live up to the requirements of Paragraph No. 8 of Article 5 on page 8 of the very formidable document known as the Constitution. I say "he" purposely, for in drafting this Paragraph No. 8 of Article 5 to be found on page 8 of the Constitution, which will be read to you in a minute, the Fathers of Confederation, our ancestors, the draftsmen of the piece, the writers of scenario,—call them by whatever name you will—evidently did not anticipate that the mantle of the Muse of History should fall on one so unworthy as a woman. However, that you may fully sympathize with the present Historian, and so that you may know what she has to cope with, let me read you this model of clarity and brevity, to wit, Section 8, Article 5, to be found on page 8 of the Constitution:

"The Historian shall obtain throughout the year in which he holds office all the information possible concerning the Alumni Association and of any noteworthy event regarding the career of any of its members and all such material shall be accumulated by him and compiled as a History not to exceed in length ten typewritten pages and this History shall be read by the Historian at the Annual Banquet of the Alumni Association and be thereafter filed in a special file of the records to become one chapter in the History of the Alumni Association."

You will agree with me, I think, in saying that the particular group of our ancestors who framed this piece of legislation must have been lawyers. Who but a lawyer would have thought it necessary to guard against prolonged and unnecessary verbiage by inserting the phrase "not to exceed in length ten typewritten pages"? It makes one feel very much as one who, wishing to send a money order for 50 cents to a friend in Montreal, thoughtfully invites the manager of his bank to mark it with the bank's perforated stamp, "not good for more than \$5,000." However, in case there may still be any lingering fears in the minds of my hearers, let me hasten to assure you that whatever else may happen the present Historian, she will not be asked to tender her resignation on the ground of an infringement of that particular clause.

"Accumulated," too, is an unpleasant word. The phrase is "all such material shall be accumulated by him and compiled as a History." Now the word "accumulated" is always associated, perhaps unfortunately, in my mind with attics and back yards. However, who am I that I should cavil? Let us, rather, pass on to the more serious work of giving you the result of a year's steady and vigorous accumulation and compilation. But there is still one more preliminary difficulty. We are told that the accumulated debris is to form one chapter in a History. Now, various people have written histories: Macaulay, H. G. Wells, and even L. Y. Cairns, who held this office last year, have all done it, and I sometimes wonder how in their massive volumes they manage to dash off chapter after chapter with no apparent effort. Take H. G. Wells for instance. Is it to be thought for one moment

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that Wells had any difficulty in polishing off the chapter which he calls "The Age of Reptiles"? On the contrary, we are told that these things are merely a light lunch for him or rather that he did them as he worked in his garden for an hour in the twilight. Not that there can be any similarity, let me hasten to add, between the subject of that chapter and the one which is to be presented to you tonight. The two are not even remotely comparable. However, in order that something may be filed in that special file of the records which is being kept for the brighter gems of British Literature, the following is an enumeration of the events which occurred during the year.

There have been two general meetings of the Association, held in the Board of Trade Rooms, addressed by Dr. MacGibbon and Mr. Adam, and one in the Macdonald to which the members of the graduating class were invited (as a Dutch treat) addressed by Dr. Tory, when he told us in what ways the Association could be of assistance to the University.

This year saw the beginning of a new society in the Association which is named the Player's Club. Its organization was due to the efforts of the retiring President. He it was who drafted the Constitution which is no mean document in itself. Since its beginning the club's activities have been very efficiently directed by Mr. James Adam. So far the attention has been directed to the reading of modern plays, including those of Ibsen, Shaw, and Galsworthy, but it is hoped by its members that at some not too far distant date a play will be staged for the delectation of the public at large and for the increase of the Association's funds—the latter especially being a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mention must also be made of the Trail. This hard-working little magazine has had another successful year and its last issue was embellished with an entirely new cover design drawn by Mr. Adam.

This year the Association has undertaken the work of collecting the money for the University War Memorial Fund. It was entirely due to the enthusiasm and energy of Mr. W. Dixon Craig that this work was taken over by the Association from the original committee, and due to his untiring efforts also that the work has gone ahead this year and that a start has at last been made. We cannot be unduly elated at the progress that has been made, and it really is out of all proportion to the amount of work carried on by the committee. We feel very keenly the delay in the establishing of this memorial and hope that next year, when the campaign for the Fund is renewed, it will have much better support from the members of the Association.

One of the most important events of the year, historically speaking, is an entire secret and will only be divulged officially when the next Historian writes the succeeding chapter of this epic. Not



being a member of the cabinet, or a leader in any of the armies in the late war, the present Historian feels in duty bound not to mention the subject, but it goes against the grain of one who has become so imbued with the strictly historical spirit, not to be able to record a well-known event which actually occurred and which is surely a part of the History of this year. However, the edict has gone forth that no mention shall be made of it, and as rules must be observed, I shall say nothing about it.

This History should not close without a special tribute to the work of the retiring President, Mr. Mothersill, the Secretary, Mrs. Mitchell, and the Treasurer, Mr. Hollies. No one who has not held one of these positions in recent years, or been on the Executive in some other capacity to observe their work at close range, can know the tremendous amount that these three officers have accomplished during the past year.

KATHLEEN L. MORRISON '13.

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## **Agricultural Education in British Columbia**

To the Editor of "The Trail."

Sir,—

Quite some time ago you were kind enough to ask me to furnish you with a few notes on Agricultural Education in British Columbia. Although the request leaves room for doubt, I take it that you desire some notes on **my** agricultural education in British Columbia. By way of explanation, I wish to state that my time has been so fully occupied in acquiring this information that I have been unable to comply with your request sooner. My agricultural education in this province has been divided into three semesters; the first extended over a period of two hours and thirty minutes, the second, fifteen seconds, and the third is not yet complete, although I have now spent over thirty-two months on my studies. I entered my course in agricultural education when I opened the door of the Horticultural office, department of agriculture, one morning in August and asked to be shown to my desk. Something over a half-hour was spent in introducing myself and being introduced to the other members of the office staff. At 9:45 I received my first lesson, the matter of sprays had come up, and someone asked me what I thought of miscible oil as a remedial measure for Archips Argyrospila. For the space of a few seconds I wondered if they were trying to "kid" me, for I hadn't the slightest idea what either miscible oil or Archips Argyrospila was. It was an awkward situation: if I took the question seriously and attempted to answer I would be the laughing stock of the whole office; if, on the other hand, I treated it as a joke when they were quite in

earnest, I should at once reveal my ignorance. I decided to take a safe course and proceeded to turn the conversation into other channels by upsetting my ink bottle all over my new desk pad. At 10:10 one of the field men suggested that I take a look through some of the orchards. At 10:25 I was introduced to a grower who, after exchanging the commonplaces about the weather, asked me what I would suggest doing with his Italian Prunes that he had attempted to top work. I could have saved the man a lot of trouble and myself a dusty walk by owning at once that my knowledge of prunes was limited to the fact that the grocery department of the Hudson's Bay Co., Edmonton, Alberta, carried three grades, the 18c, the 22c, and the 25c per pound; further, that it had been my experience that the 18c variety could be successfully mixed with the 25c one thereby effecting a considerable saving on the monthly grocery account. However, I knew that the man wasn't interested in getting through university on \$40.00 per month, and so I kept my counsel to myself. By 11:30 I had met five growers, who had asked me the following questions:

Was it a pint or a half-a-pint of water that one used with a pound of parabichlorbenzine?

Did I think that the "falling down" of the Jonathans was due to excessive irrigation or too-early picking?

Were Cuthbert raspberries subject to anthracnose, and why?

What did P. S. Darlington, of Wenatchee, mean by "long pruning"?

By the time I had returned to the office I had completed my first term's work in agricultural education, and I agreed with the general public that I didn't know beans about horticulture. The janitor who swept out the office knew more about the subject than I did.

The recess between semester one and semester two occupied a period of about three weeks. During that time I tried in vain to find a justification for my existence. It was in vain, for the office boasted of an expert in sprays and spraying, another in varieties and pruning, and a third in small fruits, while the three men in the entomological office were on intimate terms with all the insects that had ever bothered trees and which were ever likely to do-so. As far as I could see, a graduate in agriculture, College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, was about as much use in a horticultural office as a whip socket in a Ford touring car. When affairs were at their blackest, the district horticulturist called a conference to consider ways and means of dealing with the demand on the part of growers for information relating to soils, fertilizers, and cover crops. The problem, he stated, "was the more difficult because of the fact that no one in the office knew anything concerning these matters." The words had hardly passed his mouth before I had taken my second

examination and had passed with one hundred per cent. On their own statements they declared that they knew nothing whatever about these subjects, thus placing themselves in the same position as I occupied. It took me just fifteen seconds to decide the matter and to inform the others that in the future they could refer all matters relating to soils and fertilizers to me.

The most difficult subjects of my course seem to have been reserved for my third semester, which is not yet completed. For many weeks I made absolutely no progress, but I rather flatter myself by thinking that I am now making rapid strides. Having settled the matter that I was to handle the soils investigational work, several weeks were spent in drawing up the plans of fertilizer and cover crop test plots. When the plans for these were complete, I set about to find several growers who would co-operate with us to the extent of allowing the plots to be established in their orchards. I decided to locate one of these in an orchard belonging to a certain Colonel Smithers, accordingly I reached for the telephone and the following conversation took place:

"Hello! That Col. Smithers? This is Robinson, department of agriculture, speaking. Will you be home at three? Good! I shall call on you at that time as I have a proposition I wish to explain to you. Thank you. Good-bye."

His conversation consisted of three words—"Hello, yes, yes." Three o'clock found me in the Col. Smithers orchard. I looked over the place, located a suitable block, and all that remained to do was to secure the owner's consent. I opened my conversation with him by asking him "how it was going."

"A—h?. I beg your pardon?"

"I merely remarked that we were enjoying remarkable weather." I could see that the old bird was in no playful mood and that I had better lose no time in laying my proposition before him.

"I say, won't you come into the office where we can talk this matter over? It's going to take a bit of thinking, I should say. What?"

Being in a hurry, I excused myself.

"But I say, old man! you will come into the house for a cup of tea, won't you?"

What, for goodness' sake, had happened to the man? Did he not know that I was supposed to be working, and that I should be creating a terrible scandal (so I imagined) if I should desert my duties for afternoon tea?

"Look here! I'm awfully sorry you're in such a rush, but ah—you'll have a little drink before you go, won't you?" I was convinced that the man was bent on my destruction and, without waiting for further temptations, I climbed into my Ford and departed.

Col. Smithers started the third phase of my agricultural education in British Columbia. Many others have contributed towards it, and as an example of material studied I quote the case of Capt. Dunlop. It might be well at this point to explain that it was not long before I realized the dreadful faux pas I made when I addressed my friend Smithers as plain "Mister." I cannot now conceive how I was so stupid as to make such a mistake. I should judge that the greater part of the officers of the Imperial Army must have taken up land here. In one small district there are no fewer than two generals, six colonels, seventeen majors, and captains beyond count. What has happened to the "n. c. o.'s and other ranks" I'm not prepared to say. Certainly, if any held such a menial position they keep it to themselves. But to return to Captain Dunlop. Early one afternoon there came a knock on the office door and in stepped Capt. Dunlop, late of the 2nd Lancaster Fusiliers.

"Pawdon me, but could I trouble you for some information about this fruit-growing business? I'm thinking of settling out here, you know, and someone was kind enough to tell me that you would help a chap out in getting located and all that sort of thing, don't you know."

How could anyone resist such an appeal for assistance? Laying aside my plans of cover crop and fertilizer test plots, I gave my sole attention to Capt. Dunlop, late of the 2nd Lancaster Fusiliers.

"I say, I'm frightfully ignorant of this whole business, don't you know; but I suppose one can soon pick it up, what I mean to say is, that what with all these government 'buliteens' and what not, that it shouldn't take a chap, that's used to thinking, very long to catch on. What?"

I countered by offering to show the man through the district, and as the Captain was in no hurry to locate, and as I rather enjoyed his company, we spent many afternoons of the next three weeks together. The following bits of conversation will serve to give some idea of the methods employed by this instructor:

"I say, do you think a chap can make good interest on his capital with ten acres? What I mean to say is, can he make as much as though his money were invested in some sort of a commercial thing?"

"I say, supposing this codling moth business were to get worse, what I mean to say is, supposing it got to be a common sort of thing, should we all have to give up our orchards to the government?"

"Look here old chap, I hope you won't think I'm personal, but what did this motor stand you? Are they much more expensive than Fords? Let's see, Fords cost \$850, that's about a hundred and seventy guineas. I suppose a motor is a necessary sort of a thing out here. What I mean to say is that one can't get much of anywhere without a motor, and one wouldn't want to depend upon their friends, would they? What I mean to say is that it would be deuced awkward if you wanted to go one place and your friends wanted to go another. What?"

"What would it cost to put up a house like that? One does not want anything large, don't you know. Have to have a large living room with a fireplace. You know I'd rather insist on a fireplace. Two or three bedrooms and the servants' quarters. I say, Robinson, what do you think I ought to do, bring out domestics from the Old Country or engage Chinese labor here? Do you think I would have to bring out more than a governess and a cook?"

"Look here, do you know a good place to spend a honeymoon? And I say, which is warmer, snowshoes or moccasins?"

How much I have profited from this phase of my agricultural education in British Columbia may be gathered from the following conversation which took place last summer. I had held a field demonstration on the uses of commercial fertilizers in the orchard and was attempting to "follow up" by visiting the ranches of those persons who attended the demonstration. I called at one house and found no one at home. Just as I turned to leave, after having knocked on the door three times and received no answer, I heard a voice behind me exclaim, "Hello there!"

I answered, "Oh, there you are; hello there."

"Do you want to see Russ-el? Of course you do. I'll call her. Russ-el! Russ-el! I say, Russ-el! Here's the ferilizer johnny come to see us. Oh, I say, you will come in for tea, won't you?"

"That's frightfully kind of you and I'd just love to come if you're sure that it won't be any trouble." How I can get away with a lie like this, without being choked to death or struck with chain lightning, is more than I am able to explain. It may be, however, that I receive punishment enough in the oceans of tea I have to drink and the tons of tea cakes I have to consume.

"Hello there! By Jove this is great. Have you come down to show me what's what in my orchard? I'm having a beastly time with my irrigation. My word! but this irrigation business is a tricky thing. Now you have it, and now you don't, sort of a thing. Do you know, I've done everything to our ditch-walker in an effort to get him to turn on more water on my upper ten acres. Absolutely everything

except knock the beggar over the head or give him a deed to the blooming place. I don't know what to do. Hello, dear! are we going to have tea?"

"Do have one of these indigestible tea cakes. Russ-el, fill Mr. Robinson's cup, won't you, that's a dear."

"Oh, I say, but this is jolly! These are wonderful tea cakes. I suppose you made them yourself? That's plenty. Yes, rather! Oh, I say, were you out to see the University Players in 'Mr. Pymn Passes By?' You know, I thought they were rather a bit of the all right."

"No, we didn't go. Were they really good?"

"Yes, rather! What I mean to say is, they were quite all right, don't you know. What's her name that took the part of—, oh, I can't think of it now—she was perfectly ripping. I enjoyed it immensely. Really it was top-hole."

"It sounds awfully exciting the way you put it, but Russ-el and I are so afraid of these plays out here, don't you know. They're so apt to have a lot of this glistening eye and heaving bosom stuff."

"Oh, but this wasn't a bit like that. You really must take in the next one."

"Yes, rather!"

"No more thank you. Really, old tummy full now, you know. I must trot along. Awfully kind of you to have had me in and all of that, don't you know. Oh, I say, old man, I wanted to tell you that you had better irrigate that nitrate plot just as soon as you can get the water. Well, cheerio!"

It's all part of agricultural education in British Columbia.

V. B. ROBINSON, B.S.A.

Office Phone 4581

Res. Phone 2200

**HUGH E. STANTON, B.A., LL.B.,**

Barrister, Solicitor and

Notary Public

Pelton, Archibald & Stanton  
720 Tegler Building

EDMONTON,  
Alberta



A complete list of all members of Convocation of the University of Alberta, with their addresses, as at April, 1923, has been published by the University and is obtainable on application to the Registrar. This list includes all registered members of Convocation and our own graduates of classes 1911 to 1922, together with those admitted *ad eundem* since the opening of the University. It should be of great interest to our members.

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### Notice

At the back of this issue will be found a complete list of those who received their first degrees from the University of Alberta at the Spring Convocation. Following each name is the latest address we have on file for the member in question. If anyone finds an error, either in their own or someone else's address we will be glad to be notified. A letter addressed to The Editor, "The Trail," University of Alberta, Edmonton, will reach its proper destination. It is only by co-operation such as this that we can hope to keep our mailing list at all up-to-date.

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### Sparks from the Anvil of the Treasurer

*R. T. Hollies*

Hello, fellow graduates! This is the treasurer speaking! Greetings for the new alumni year. May an increased number of University of Alberta graduates become members of our clan, even though it should cause me twice the work. In reading the April number of the "Trail," I find that the "Sparks" column encroached upon the real literature of that issue, so will limit myself to a few lines this time—due chiefly to lack of material. Why can't some of you write to us a little oftener?

Our old friend R. P. Miller, B.Sc. '20, of 1584 Le Roy Ave., Berkeley, Calif., wrote early in April with a word of appreciation

and news of Clarence Tookey, B.A. '20, and Emslie Gardiner, B.Sc., '22. Thanks, R.P., for the early renewal subscription.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Anderson, B.A. '19, send in a letter from Fancheng, Province of Hupeh, China. Their sincere appreciation of their Alma Mater and the Alumni Association is fresh incentive to keep up the good work by word and deed. They promise a joint letter telling of their missionary work among the heathen Chinese and we hope that it will come in time for the next issue.

Art Carswell, B.Sc., '20, sends us his two dollars. Cheer up,

Art, the season promises to be a good one and everybody should derive some benefit.

Miss Evelyn Cooke, B.Sc., '21, deserves mention in despatches for the promptness with which she remitted her fees for the current year. Her address is 9948-86th Avenue, Edmonton.

Pat Donaldson, B.Sc., '22, is with the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Construction Engineers, of Edmonton and Regina. At present he is employed on a job in Calgary.

At last, Roy Stevens, B.A., '15, has broken his long silence. While saying little, we gather from the letterhead that Stevie is still Canadian Trade Commissioner for Jamaica. His address is 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica. A few more lines from him, descriptive of life on the Spanish Main, would be greatly appreciated.

J. J. Tighe, LL.B., '18, is connected with P. Burns & Co. Ltd., of Calgary. Just what a lawyer does in order to help along the process of turning livestock into meat, hides and leather is not quite clear.

The retiring Secretary, Mrs. Mitchell, was good enough to hand over to me a letter she had received from Douglas Telfer, M.A., '15, B.D., '16. His address is 202 Brooklyn Street, St. James, Winnipeg, Man. His "flock" appreciate Doug. even as we used to in the days gone by—and show better than we did by asking him to stay for a fourth term. Telfer writes that A. S. Cummings is still with him and that "in the

days of yesteryear we roamed together in Alberta College South, studied Greek and Latin together and, most memorable of all, skated together. Can you imagine it? How I managed to hang onto this length of humanity and keep up with the measure of his stride is still one of the unsolved riddles of the universe. He is yet as lean and lank as ever, while I am, well—reasonably comfortable." Thanks for the words of appreciation for the struggling old "Trail."

We also received a few words of appreciation from Miss Minnie Wershof, who is teaching at Lonsara, Alberta.

Mr. Ralph Rutherford, M.Sc., Alta., 1920, has received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and this year will take up a position with the Department of Geology of the University of Alberta.

Mr. Robert McQueen, M.A., Alta. '20, has returned to Edmonton, having spent two years in post-graduate work at the London School of Economics. After spending the summer in Edmonton Mr. McQueen will assume his duties as lecturer in Economics at the University of Saskatchewan.

F. P. Biraud, B.S.A., is spending the summer at High River. He has secured a position as irrigationist with Mr. Bennis, a extensive farmer in that district.

Miss Eleanor S. Dowding, B.Sc., '23, has been engaged as an assistant in the Department of Botany, University of Alberta.

Miss Amy E. Garbutt, B.Sc. (in Pharmacy), '23, has been appointed as lady dispenser in the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, Alta. Miss Garbutt was the winner of the Pharmaceutical Society's gold medal for the highest standing in the fourth year of the degree course in pharmacy.

R. H. Pegrum, B.Sc., '23, will be engaged as an instructor in the Department of Geology for the session 1923-24.

Norman Stover, M.Sc., '21, will spend the coming session in post-graduate work in Chemistry at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Andrew Cairns, B.S.A., has taken a position as chemist in the Dominion Grain Research Laboratories in Winnipeg. Prior to graduation Andy spent two summers as an assistant in the grain laboratories.

W. R. Brown, B.S.A., and C. L. Huskins, B.S.A., have been retained by the Department of Field Husbandry. The former is engaged as assistant to Prof. R. Newton in the division of plant

biochemistry, and the latter will assist Prof. Fryer and W. Hanna, M.Sc., in the division of plant breeding.

Mr. D. H. Allan, B.Com., '23, has been engaged by Marshall-Wells Co. Ltd., and will be employed for some time in the Edmonton branch.

Miss M. C. Tregillus, of the staff of the general office, is on three months' leave of absence, working with the Chautauqua in British Columbia.

Robt. L. Lamb, B.A., '23, and George Parney are "taxi-ing" at Jasper Park. Jack McAllister and Elly Butchart are also up there.

Mr. Jas. Nicoll, B.A., '22, is again spending the summer with the maintenance of way department of the C.P.R. His address is care Resident Engineer, C.P.R., Medicine Hat.

Clifford Dawson McBride, M.D., C.M. (McGill, 1921), was admitted to an ad eundem degree at the Spring Convocation. Dr. McBride completed the first three years of his course at the University of

## BARRISTERS

## SOLICITORS

## NOTARIES

**Woods, Sherry, Collison and Field**  
**Woods, Sherry, Macalister and Craig**

S. B. WOODS, K.C.

S. W. FIELD, K.C.

J. C. SHERRY.

J. MACALISTER.

J. T. COLLISON.

W. D. CRAIG.

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL

**Offices—Ninth Floor, MacLeod Bldg., Edmonton**

Alberta, afterwards serving overseas with the 11th Field Ambulance.

Mr. Alan B. Harvey, only son of Chief Justice Harvey, of Alberta, and Mr. D. Roland Michener, eldest son of Senator D. Roland Michener, of Red Deer, Alberta, have been called to the Bar (Middle Temple). — *Edmonton Journal*, May 21, 1923.

Miss Lois Black, B.A., '22, is spending the summer as circuit manager for the Dominion Chautauqua.

W. R. Wees, B.A., '23, is also with the Chautauqua.

R. H. C. Page, B.Com., '23, has recently been articulated to Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon and Dillworth, chartered accountancy firm, in Toronto. This is one of the leading firms in that line in Canada and Page considers himself fortunate to have secured the opportunity.

Miss Lila Fraser, B.Sc., has spent the past session teaching Household Economics in Nanaimo Technical School.

Mr. N. M. Hardin, B.Sc., '23, is in charge of the dispensing department of the Dryden Drug Co. in Edmonton.

A signal honour has been conferred upon a graduate of the University of Alberta. Mr. J. F. Lehmann, M.Sc., '21, has just been advised that he has been awarded one of the three 1851 (London) Exhibition Science Research Scholarships. These three scholarships are competed for by

eight universities of Canada and it is evidence of the high standing in which the University of Alberta is held that our students are eligible for this benefit. Mr. Lehmann hopes to spend his two years at Cambridge in the study of Physics under Dr. Rutherford.

Miss Thelma Butchart, who graduated from Alberta with first rank honours in Mathematics, in 1922, has received her Master's degree from the University of Toronto. Miss Butchart is returning to Edmonton this month.

Chas. Reid, B.Sc., '23, is spending the summer with a government irrigation survey in the vicinity of Vauxhall.

Mr. Guthrie Sandford, B.S.A., has received the degree of M.S. from the University of Minnesota. His thesis was on the general subject of potato scab and an interesting feature of the work was that three hundred pounds of Alberta soil was sent down to Sandford last fall for his experiments, so that his work will be fully applicable to Alberta. Sandford will continue Ph.D. work at Minnesota next fall.

Of three scholarships offered by the University of Minnesota, for work in Agriculture, two have been awarded to Alberta men. Guthrie Sandford, B.S.A., '20, receives one, and Mr. Andrew Dingwall, who spent his first two undergraduate years in Alberta, receives the other.

Scholarships are the order of the day for our Agricultural students. E. G. Bayfield, B.S.A.,

'23, has been awarded the scholarship offered to the University of Alberta by A. MacDonald, Esq., which entitles him to a year's post-graduate work in MacDonald Agricultural College.

Milton Harlow, M.A., '16, is back in Edmonton after a good few years. At least so the papers tell us but so far he has not shown himself around the University. His travels in India and Mesopotamia, and his work with

the Army and the natives should make interesting reading and we will pry them out of him sooner or later. His present address is care of E. S. Matthews, 9620-103rd Avenue, Edmonton.

We will have to sign ourselves off for the present. Send us more letters and we will give you more news. I will always be glad to answer your letters, particularly if you give me the opportunity of sending you a receipt for two dollars.

## British Marriages and Deaths

### BORN

**Dodge**—To Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dodge (nee Edith McKinnon, B.Sc. '20), a son, James Hughes, at Spirit River, March 29th, 1923.

**McBride**—To Dr. and Mrs. C. D. McBride (nee Beth Caudwell), a son, Roderick Dawson, at Waterhole, Alberta, May 29th, 1923.

Rev. Mr. Evans is General Manager for the Western Circuit of the Chautauqua.

**Martin-McLean**—Margaret E. McLean (student in Household Economics) to John N. Martin, B.S.A., 1920, at Rideau Farm, home of the bride's parents, Millet, Alta., on Monday, June 4, 1923.

### MARRIAGES

**Evans-Kerr**—Helena Nesbitt Kerr (B.A., 1922), to the Rev. Jas. Evans, in Medicine Hat, Wednesday, April 11, 1923. The

### DEATHS

**Poole**—In an Edmonton hospital, on Tuesday, May 22, 1923, Miss Mabel Minnie Poole, B.A., '21, at the age of 23 years.

## List of Graduates University of Alberta, 1922-23

D. H. Allan, B.Com., 9832-89th Ave., Edmonton.  
 Jessie M. Ballantyne, B.A., Youngstown, Alberta.  
 Lucile Barker, B.A., 131 Cowper St., Palo Alta, Calif.  
 Reginald Barnecut, B.Sc. (Civil Engineering), 1218 Sifton Blvd., Calgary.  
 E. G. Bayfield, B.S.A., 9901-107th St., Edmonton.

- Miss Margaret V. Bennett, B.Sc. (Pharmacy), Suite 4, Algonquin Apartments, Edmonton.
- F. P. Biraud, B.S.A., care Mr. Bennis, High River, Alta.
- A. G. Bramley-Moore, B.A., 10729-98th Ave., Edmonton.
- James Brown, B.A., 9328-95th St., Edmonton
- William R. Brown, B.S.A., care University of Alberta.
- Eva A. Brownlee, B.A., 9326-108th Ave., Edmonton.
- Geo. J. Bryan, B.A., 10248-124th St., Edmonton.
- Wilfrid D. Burgess, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), 10623-97th Ave., Edmonton.
- Andrew Cairns, B.S.A., Dom. Grain Research Laboratories, Winnipeg.
- W. P. Campbell, B.Sc. (Arts), 10454-86th Ave., Edmonton.
- Bernice Carmichael, B.Sc. (H.Ec.), Bawlf, Alta.
- Helen H. Chalmers, B.A., 10028-104th St., Edmonton.
- E. L. Churchill, B.A.
- John S. Cross, B.S.A., 9836-92nd Ave., Edmonton.
- Mrs. Irma A. Dixon, B.A., Camrose, Alta.
- Eleanor S. Dowding, B.Sc. (Arts), care University of Alberta.
- Geraldine F. Duclos, B.A., 12726-109a Ave., Edmonton.
- Miss S. M. G. Duff, LL.B., care Prof. A. L. Burt, University of Alberta.
- Cedric G. Edwards, B.A., Ponoka, Alta
- Russell H. Elliott, B.S.A.
- J. F. K. English, B.A., Chilliwack, B.C.
- Harry Fisher, B.Sc. (Arts), care Alberta College South, Edmonton.
- Irene B. Fraser, B.A., Strome, Alta.
- Amy E. Garbutt, B.Sc. (Pharmacy), Galt Hospital, Lethbridge.
- Helen E. Geddes, B.A., 2317-15th St. W., Calgary.
- H. D. S. Glen, B.Sc. (Civil Engineering), Box 589, Enderby, B.C.
- E. H. Gowan, B.A., 11325-99th Ave., Edmonton.
- Harold E. Gray, B.A., 1516-4th Ave. W., Lethbridge.
- T. W. Grindley, B.A., 10946-80th Ave., Edmonton.
- R. B. Hall, B.A., care Dickson & Hunter, Innisfree, Alta.
- N. M. Hardin, B.Sc. (Pharmacy), 9321-105th Ave., Edmonton.
- R. W. Hedley, M.A., 11528-96th St., Edmonton.
- Florence H. Hegler, B.Sc. (Arts), 10849-80th Ave., Edmonton.
- Halley Henry, LL.B., Camrose, Alta.
- W. B. Herbert, B.A., 10727-100th Ave., Edmonton.
- Sister E. E. Hickey, B.A., Sacred Heart Convent, Calgary.
- A. C. Hnatyshyn, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), Gonor, Manitoba.
- Jean T. Hope, B.A., Suite 2, Arlington Apts., Edmonton.
- Chas. L. Huskins, B.S.A., University of Alberta.
- A. B. Jackson, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), Trail B.C. (June, July and August only.)
- Wm. A. Jarrett, B.A., Weyburn, Sask.
- M. E. Jean-Richard, B.A., care Robertson College, Edmonton.
- W. G. Jewitt, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), care Dr. J. A. Allan, University of Alberta.
- James I. Jones, LL.B., Mannville, Alta.
- Robt. L. Lamb, B.A., Jasper, Alta. (June-Sept. only.)
- Wm. A. Lang, B.Sc. (Arts), Okotoks, Alta.
- H. R. Lukaschuk-Louren, B.A., Amsterdam, Sask.
- J. W. McAllister, B.S.A., Angle Lake, Alta.
- Clifford D. McBride, M.D., C.M. (ad eundem), Waterhole, Alta.
- J. W. McClung, B.A., University of Alberta.
- Wm. L. MacDonald, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), Sedgewick, Alta.
- Mae McEachern, B.A., Wetaskiwin, Alta.
- Agnes W. MacFarlane, B.A., 1202 Elliott St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Beulah M. McIntyre, B.A., 11327-99th Ave., Edmonton.
- D. J. McKinnon, B.S.A., Dalmead, Alta.



- Ione E. McLaughlin, B.Sc. (Household Economics), 12620-105th Ave., Edmonton.
- Ruth MacLennan, B.A., 10742-124th St., Edmonton.
- Wm. J. MacLeod, M.A.
- B. J. Mair, B.Sc. (Arts), 7620-92nd Ave., Edmonton.
- Miss Sheila Marryat, B.S.A., Alix, Alta.
- Edith F. M. Martin, B.A., Lloydminster, Sask. (Extension Department, University of Alberta.)
- S. C. Morgan, M.Sc. (Arts), care University of Alberta.
- Barbara Morrison, M.A., 65 Whyte Block, Edmonton South.
- R. W. Moss, B.A., care University of Alberta.
- Sister M. A. Murray, B.A., 8502-106th St., Edmonton.
- C. K. Muir, B.A., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Elsie Mulholland, M.A., care Alberta College North, Edmonton.
- R. H. C. Page, B. Com., care Clarkson, Gordon & Dillworth, Toronto.
- Max B. Palmer, B.Com., 3924-3rd St. W., Calgary.
- Henry M. Pawling, B.Sc. (Pharmacy), 10168-100th St., Edmonton.
- R. H. Pegrum, B.Sc. (Arts), 11513-125th St., Edmonton.
- Cecil E. Race, M.A., care University of Alberta.
- Irma C. Raver, B.Sc. (H.Ec.), 10231-124th St., Edmonton.
- Chas. D. Reid, B.Sc. (Engineering Physics), 734 2nd Ave. N. W., Calgary.
- Dorothy F. Richards, B.A., 4 Jasper Court, Edmonton.
- Russell Richards, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), 11009-89th Ave., Edmonton.
- Jas. W. Richardson, B.S.A., Killam, Alta.
- Sam C. Robison, B.S.A., Youngstown, Alta.
- Edna I. Roth, B.Sc. (H.Ec.), 9507-61st Ave., Edmonton.
- F. A. Rudd, B.A., Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
- Margaret Russell, B.Sc. (Pharmacy), Camrose, Alta.
- Harry Shankman, B.A., 9620-105a Ave., Edmonton.
- Margaret S. Shanks, B.A., Nordegg, Alta.
- Olive J. Shaw, B.Sc. (Arts), 9837-85th Ave., Edmonton.
- Marjorie Simmons, B.A., 2101-10th St. W., Calgary.
- Mary M. Simpkin, B.Sc. (Arts), Maple Creek, Sask.
- Neil M. Stewart, B.A., 11013-87th Ave., Edmonton.
- G. B. Taylor, B.Sc. (Arts), 7610-96th St., Edmonton.
- John G. Taylor, M.A., 10987-125th St., Edmonton.
- Hazel Van Buren, LL.B., care Loughheed, McLaws & Co., Clarence Blk., 122-8th Ave. W., Calgary.
- W. R. Wees, B.A., care Dominion Chautauqua, Calgary. (Summer only.)
- F. P. Whitman, B.Sc. (Mining Engineering), Luscar, Alta.
- E. M. Willis, B.A., 9730-108th St., Edmonton.
- Geo. L. Wilson, B.Sc. (Arts), 11219-94th St., Edmonton
- I. R. Kronick, LL.B., 305 P. Burns Bldg., Calgary.









